IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

—THE—
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

No. 56,126.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ALWAYS ASK FOR ZIG-ZAG BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
6th Dec	ARCADIA	7862	MEDINA	12350
13th "	CALEDONIA	8035		
20th "	SALSETTE	6350	MONGOLIA	10000
27th "	PERSIA	8009		
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE	6020	MACEDONIA	10000
10th "	DELTA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6020	MALWA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000		
31st "	SALSETTE	6020	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6020	MOREA	11000
21st "	CALEDONIA	8000		
28th "	MALOJA	12270		
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8300		
14th "	SALSETTE	6020	MARMORA	10500
21st "	MANTUA	10500		
28th "	SALSETTE	6020	MOLDAVIA	10000
1st April	HIMALAYA	7000		
4th "	ARABIA	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6020	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6020	MONGOLIA	10000
2nd May	ARCADIA	7000		
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6020	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000		

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.	RETURN.		
	"A" Rs.	"B" Rs.	"A" Rs.	"B" Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	500 or 465		810	742-8
To LONDON—	627 or 525		1045 or 952	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SAILINGS. 1913-14.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Steamers.	Tons.	Leaves London about	Leaves Karachi about
City of York	A & C 7819	....	3rd Dec.
†Liverpool	A & C 7862	....	27th Dec.
City of Perth	A & C 7497	21st Jan.	31st Jan.
City of Benares	A & C 475	23rd Feb.	28th Feb
City of Calcutta	A & C 7339*	13th Mar.	19th Mar
Trafford Hall	A & C 5421	21st Mar.	....
City of Manchester	A & C 5001	....	25th Mar
City of Paris	A & C 9023*	13th April	11th Apr
City of Karachi	A & C 5643	....	22nd Apr
City of Lahore	A & C 9875	....	29th Apr
City of Birmingham	A & C 7475	2 to May	29th May

†Calling at Genoa and Manchester.
*Sailing at Bombay or Plymouth only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	573	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Art Painters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly-qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and viceversa.

Through booking in connection with Nordeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons, Agency,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ltd,

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via Kola....1,205 Tuesday, 4th Dec. 9 a.m. † C.M. Leaf ....2,153 Friday 5th Dec. 2 p.m. direct. Lunda....2,151 Mon. 8th Dec. 11 a.m. *P. D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebander, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSRAH

(Weekly)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 4th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Patiala," 2,908 tons, on Wednesday the 3rd December, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pandua	3305	Thursday 11th Dec
*Palamcotta	3413	" 25th "
†Parsoa	3206	" 8th Jan.
*Pentakota	3418	" 22nd "

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, Bombay.
2nd December, 1913.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate London, E.C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Ipoh	Penang
Batavia	Karachi	Pukot
Bombay	Kiang	Rangoon
Calcutta	Kobe	Saigon
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Seremban
Cebu	Madras	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Delhi	Manila	Sourabaya
Foochow	Medan	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg		Tientsin
Hankow		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m
SATURDAY, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... " 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tilnling
Lioysang	Tientsin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	1st Jan. '14
A Steamer			1st Feb. "
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	15th Jan. "

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	3000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	20th Feb.
*Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	1st Mar.
Marienbad	3000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	20th Mar.
Gablonz	3000	G. Gilhuber	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	10th April
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	20th April.
Marienbad	3000	B. Bednarz.	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	10th May.
*Gablonz	3000	G. Gilhuber	20th May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	1st June.

*Call at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	28th Jan.
China	6017	E. Tarabocchia	26th Feb
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Climak	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30th May.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 500
" Trieste or Venice and back .. " 750
" London via Trieste ..Rs. 579 to 644*
" London via Trieste and back Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 350
" Trieste or Venice and back .. " 525
" London via Trieste Rs. 429 to 440†
" London via Trieste and back Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 450
" Trieste or Venice and back .. " 675
" London via Trieste .. .. " 529 to 594†
" London via Trieste and back .. " 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. To sail about
China.....6017 E. Tarabocchia 6th Decr. 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail about.
Praesident	3310	Schutt	4th Dec. 1913
*Konig	4900	Coltzan	19th Dec. 1913
Markgraf	3680	Schapp	6th Jan. 1914
Praesident	3310	Schutt	21st Jan. 1914

Taking passengers and cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

*Wireless Telegraphy and Twin Screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street,
Bombay, 22nd November, 1913.

COSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

COSSAGE'S SOAPS.

P. & O.

IMPROVED SERVICE TO MARSEILLES & LONDON

COMMENCING with the departure of the "Salsette" from Bombay on 3rd January 1914, the Homeward P. & O. Mail steamers will be timed to arrive at MARSEILLES at Noon on FRIDAYS. This will bring into effect the following improved transits:—

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in . . . . . 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in 14 days
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in . . . 19 days
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in . . . . 20 days

Particulars of Sailings will be found advertised elsewhere in this paper.

For further information apply to

P. & O. S. N. CO.,
BOMBAY.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£450,000
RESERVE.....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co.

SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients

W. M. ANDERSON
Manager

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager,

BRASSO

The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

REFINEMENT IN JEWELRY.

It is not our purpose to invite attention to the featureless and conventional every-day jewelry which give no opportunity for wandering beyond the hardest rules of economy as this class of ornament is now stocked almost everywhere and is included with imitations and shams which form the bulk of such stock. We hold none of these, but we offer to those who will not luxuriate in real precious or costly gems, the alternative of an up-to-date collection of artistically fashioned plain gold ornaments, as we know from experience that there are many who prefer to possess a little good gold jewelry than an abundance of imitation. Our object in this advertisement is rather to draw the attention of those in search of something singular and out of the ordinary, to fancies in gemmed ornaments and so fashioned as to excite admiration by individual touches of artistic dealing,—just those which create fashion or suggest its variation and which alone call forth the efforts of the artist, stimulating him to new ideas. We are certain that there is a select circle who take a deligt in the work of the jewellers art in the carrying out of which platinum, a very precious metal, takes a leading part to-day. Fashion and beauty in jewelry is to be found in distinctive and modern treatment and in the blending of colours of the gems used, irrespective of mere cost. Cost in a beautifully designed ornament however small, is now as much a negligible consideration for calculating investment-value for future exchange, as future exchange value in a beautifully designed dress or hat, the initial cost of each of which may be identical with the cost of the jewel. Jewelry has long ceased to be the symbol of wealth. Fashionable jewelry is recognised to-day as a necessity and a necessity which goes hand in hand with the progress of fashion in dress.

The ornaments chiefly in vogue and to which much attention is being given this season are the

JEWELLED PENDANT
JEWELLED NECKSLIDE
AND THE
JEWELLED EARRING

The handiwork of these ornaments has reached a standard that is difficult indeed to criticise or to improve upon for daintiness and the amazing quality and quantity of work.

We are offering this season the most modern conceptions in platinum and gold, the former when the metal used has but little importance as compared to the gems, and the latter, when the metal assumes the chief part for its effects and which the gems convey only an ultimate impression.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS
NOW REGISTERED
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS BOXES containing a CAKE, CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS, ETC., from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.

FANCY PRESENTATION BOXES of SWEETS and CHOCOLATES.
XMAS CRACKERS.
SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
for Table Decoration, etc., etc., etc.

X'mas List on application.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell); Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HORS D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882,
and,
in the matter of the INDIAN SPECIE BANK LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for winding up the abovenamed Company by the HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY was on the 29th day of November 1913 presented to the Honourable Sir Dinsha D. Davar in Chambers by Messrs. HIRALAL NIHALCHAND AND WADILAL NAGARDAS residing at Bhendy Bazar, Share-holders of the abovenamed Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the sitting Judge in Chambers on FRIDAY, the 19th day of December 1913; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same. Dated this 29th day of November 1913.

SURAJMAL & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners,
25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING WORKSHOP, POONA. NEW WORKSHOP CLASSES for Sub-Overseers, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers commence from JANUARY, 1914.

Candidates for admission to the Sub Overseer Class must have passed one of the following Examinations:—

(1) The School Final Examination.
(2) The European High School Examination.
(3) The full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
(4) The Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

Entrance Examination for Mechanical and Electrical Engineers takes place on the 5th and 6th January, 1914 at 10 A.M. Application with one Rupee registration fee should reach Principal on or before 25th December, 1913.

W. J. INGHAM,
Superintendent.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
(CENTRAL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.)
BOMBAY, INDIA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of DEPUTY HEAD of the MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, India.

Engagement for five years. Salary from Rs. 350 rising to Rs. 450 per mensem (annual increment Rs. 25). Full particulars may be obtained from the office of the undersigned. Applications with copies of testimonials should be made so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 31st December, 1913.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary of the Board of Trustees,
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute,
Byculla, Bombay, India.
November, 1913.

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAY RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at SINGLE FARES for the Double Journey will be issued between any two Stations over 100 miles apart over the G. I. P. Railway, from the 12th to the 31st December, 1913, and will be available for completion of the return journey, upto midnight of the 14th January, 1914.

Intermediate class Return Tickets at 6 pies per mile will also be issued between any two stations for any distance over 100 miles where intermediate class accommodation is provided on Trains.

The above concession will also apply to stations short of 100 miles provided fares are paid as for 101 miles.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the undersigned.

Holders of 1st and 2nd class return tickets (at this concession rate) between Victoria Terminus or Byculla and Delhi, Muttra or Agra by the G. I. P. Railway route can return by the B. B. & C. I. Railway route and vice versa without any extra charge.

Also holders of return concession tickets between Victoria Terminus or Byculla and Agra and Delhi can return over this Railway from Cawnpore and similarly holders of return concession tickets between Victoria Terminus or Byculla and Cawnpore can return over this Railway from Agra or Delhi.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th November, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882
and
In the matter of the INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

MARUTIRAO NAIKOBA KADAM of Jamkhindi, Hindu Inhabitant, Master of Polo in the service of H. H. the Chief of Jamkhindi, at present temporarily residing at Sirdar Graha outside the Fort... Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 29th day of November, 1913, presented to the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar by the Petitioner abovenamed, a creditor of the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar on the 19th day of December, 1913, instead of the 16th December as previously advertised and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same. Dated this 1st day of December, 1913.

CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for BRASS and COPPER INGOTS" are invited and will be received by the Agent, North Western Railway, at his office at Naulakha, Lahore, by 12 noon, on THURSDAY, the 18th December, 1913, (at which time, date and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present), for the purchase of 25 tons Brass Scrap Ingots and 50 tons of Copper Scrap Ingots.

Tenderers may quote either for the full quantities or less, but the minimum quantity for which Tenders will be considered is 5 tons.

2. Form of Tender and conditions of sale can be obtained from the CHIEF STORE KEEPER, N. W. Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 5.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of the same.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore, dated 20th November, 1913.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building Street Nos. 484, 486, 493, 494, 501, 500, 498, 496, 497, 478, 479, 477, 467, 462, 461, 471, 472, 459, 440, 438P, 439, and 436. Case Nos. 421A: 421B: 421C: 421D: 421F: 428, 446, 447, 448, 451, 452, 453, 455, 459, 460, 461, 462, 466, 468, 468A: and 469, Khada Mutunga.

Building Street No. 1177, 584, Case Nos. 304, 399, Matunga Village, Bhandarwada Village.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 303 F. P. BALES DAMAGED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 4th December, 1913, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at Colaba Cotton Green, behind the exchange on account of the Insurance Office concerned: The following cotton slightly damaged by fire and water:—

About 303 F. P. bales cotton Warrengal, Oomera and Bengal, belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

For Sale:—15 cases Vicker's Patent Electric Dynamo, fittings, fans, etc.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The Film of Films.
Emile Zola's

GERMINAL.

The whole magnificent film every night beginning at 6 p.m. and 9-15.
If you have seen the first half, come at 6-30 or 10 to see the second half.

A little bit of rollicking fun,
LITTLE ZOLA
from Drury Lane.
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Under the Distinguished Patronage of THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY WILLINGDON IN AID OF THE
NEW BUILDING FOUNDLING HOME.

2ND DECEMBER, CONCERT 9 P.M.
3RD DECEMBER,
BABYS' SHOW, 5 P.M., 4 PRIZES, age upto 2 years.
4TH DECEMBER,
BOXING, SWORD DANCE and FLAG DRILL, 9 P.M.
5TH DECEMBER,
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EVERY EVENING
REGIMENTAL BAND, BIOSCOPE, CONCERTS and various amusements.
NUMEROUS VARIETY STALLS.

ADMISSION TO THE BAZAAR:—Annas 4. Children under 12 and Soldiers in Uniform Half Rate.
Piano kindly lent by Messrs. S. ROSE and Co.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like

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Best Flax Canvas

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Better get Good Strength.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

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Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health?

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LEO, JAN, AND MISCHEL CHERNIAVSKY

WILL POSITIVELY REAPPEAR ON

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Low Premiums.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
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For Prospectus, containing all particulars apply
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The Low Premiums and Liberal Conditions of the
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ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
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ESTABLISHED 1825.
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The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
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MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
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RECKITT & SONS,
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ANOTHER THRILLING DETECTIVE DRAMA.

THE INCRIMINATING HANDKERCHIEF,

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A story replete with Incident and Excitement.

FULL COMPLEMENT OF OTHER PICTURES.

1. REGATTA ON THE MEKONG, SIAM. (Coloured).
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3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS:—SATURDAY and SUNDAY 5-30 to 6-30.
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 9. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economizing labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—An upright grand PIANO, in good condition, any offers. Apply to Box No. 902, care of this Paper.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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FOR SALE.
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North Side (Top Floor),
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A EUROPEAN LADY WANTS a competent NURSE. Apply Box No. 918, care of this Paper.

WANTED, NEWS COMPOSITORS, only competent men need apply to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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Estate Manager to H. H. The Agakhan, G.C.S.I.,
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TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumball Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

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Bombay Branch.
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For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette,"
See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ,, 0-3

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882,
and,
in the matter of the INDIAN SPECIE BANK LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for winding up the abovenamed Company by the HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY was on the 29th day of November 1913 presented to the Honourable Sir Dinsha D. Davar in Chambers by Messrs. HIRALAL NIHALCHAND AND WADILAL NAGARDAS residing at Bhendy Bazar, Share-holders of the abovenamed Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the sitting Judge in Chambers on FRIDAY, the 19th day of December 1913; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same. Dated this 29th day of November 1913.

SURAJMAL & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners,
25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING WORKSHOP, POONA. NEW WORKSHOP CLASSES for Sub-Overseers, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers commence from JANUARY, 1914.

Candidates for admission to the Sub Overseer Class must have passed one of the following Examinations:—

(1) The School Final Examination.
(2) The European High School Examination.
(3) The full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce.
(4) The Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

Entrance Examination for Mechanical and Electrical Engineers takes place on the 5th and 6th January, 1914, at 10 A.M. Application with one Rupee registration fee should reach Principal on or before 25th December, 1913.

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Superintendent.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAY RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at SINGLE FARES for the Double Journey will be issued between any two Stations over 100 miles apart over the G. I. P. Railway, from the 12th to the 31st December, 1913, and will be available for completion of the return journey, upto midnight of the 14th January, 1914.

Intermediate class Return Tickets at 6 pies per mile will also be issued between any two stations for any distance over 100 miles where intermediate class accommodation is provided on Trains.

The above concession will also apply to stations short of 100 miles provided fares are paid as for 101 miles.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the undersigned.

Holders of 1st and 2nd class return tickets (at this concession rate) between Victoria Terminus or Byculla and Agra and Delhi can return over this Railway from Cawnpore and similarly holders of return concession tickets between Victoria Terminus or Byculla and Cawnpore can return over this Railway from Agra or Delhi.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 15th November, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882
and
In the matter of the INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

MARUTIRAO NAIKOBA KADAM of Jamkhindi, Hindu Inhabitant, Master of Polo in the service of H. H. the Chief of Jamkhindi, at present temporarily residing at Sirdar Graha outside the Fort... Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 29th day of November, 1913, presented to the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar by the Petitioner abovenamed, a creditor of the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar on the 19th day of December, 1913, instead of the 16th December as previously advertised and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same. Dated this 1st day of December, 1913.

CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for BRASS and COPPER INGOTS" are invited and will be received by the Agent, North Western Railway, at his office at Naulakha, Lahore, by 12 noon, on THURSDAY, the 18th December, 1913, (at which time, date and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present), for the purchase of 25 tons Brass Scrap Ingots and 50 tons of Copper Scrap Ingots.

Tenderers may quote either for the full quantities or less, but the minimum quantity for which Tenders will be considered is 5 tons.

2. Form of Tender and conditions of sale can be obtained from the CHIEF STORE KEEPER, N. W. Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 5.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of the same.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore, dated 20th November, 1913.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:

Building Street Nos. 484, 486, 493, 494, 501, 500, 498, 496, 497, 478, 479, 477, 467, 462, 461, 471, 472, 459, 440, 438P, 439, and 436. Case Nos. 421A: 421B: 421C: 421D: 421F: 428, 446, 447, 448, 451, 452, 453, 455, 459, 460, 461, 462, 466, 468, 468A: and 469, Khada Mutunga.

Building Street No. 1177, 584, Case Nos. 304, 399, Matunga Village, Bhandarwada Village.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 303 F. P. BALES DAMAGED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 4th December, 1913, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at Colaba Cotton Green, behind the exchange on account of the Insurance Office concerned: The following cotton slightly damaged by fire and water:—

About 303 F. P. bales cotton Warrengal, Oomera and Bengal, belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

For Sale:—15 cases Vicker's Patent Electric Dynamo, fittings, fans, etc.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The Film of Films.
Emile Zola's
GERMINAL.
The whole magnificent film every night
beginning at 6 p.m. and 9-15.
If you have seen the first half, come at 6-30 or 10 to see the second half.

A little bit of rollicking fun,
LITTLE ZOLA
from Drury Lane.
Four feet two, and funny every inch.
SONGS : DANCES : STORIES.

GRAND FANCY FAIR AND BAZAAR.

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL GROUNDS.
NESBIT ROAD—BYCULLA.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY WILLINGDON
IN AID OF THE
NEW BUILDING FOUNDLING HOME.

2ND DECEMBER, CONCERT 9 P.M.
3RD DECEMBER,
BABYS' SHOW, 5 P.M., 4 PRIZES, age upto 2 years.
4TH DECEMBER,
BOXING, SWORD DANCE and FLAG DRILL, 9 P.M.
5TH DECEMBER,
GRAND CLOSING CONCERT 9 P.M.
EVERY EVENING
REGIMENTAL BAND, BIOSCOPE, CONCERTS and various amusements.
NUMEROUS VARIETY STALLS.
ADMISSION TO THE BAZAAR:—Annas 4, Children under 12 and Soldiers in Uniform Half Rate.
Piano kindly lent by Messrs. S. ROSE and Co.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

CANVAS
David Corsar & Son
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply:—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Better get Good Strength.
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.
Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health!
Price Re. 1 per box.
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
Lt.-Col. COLLIE, I. M. S.
Price Annas two; Postage half Anna.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

MAUD ALLAN
AND
LEO, JAN, AND MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY
WILL POSITIVELY REAPPEAR ON
DECEMBER 9TH
AND FOLLOWING FOUR NIGHTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

PRICES:—Private Boxes, Rs. 20 to Rs. 60.
Stalls, Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
Dress Circle, Rs. 5.
Balcony, Rs. 4.
Gallery, Rs. 3.
BOX PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER
RS. 4,25,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Low Premiums.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars apply
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
Head Office, BOMBAY.
Last Year's Business, Rs. 33,00,000
The Low Premiums and Liberal Conditions of the
EMPIRE OF INDIA
offer exceptional advantages to intending Assurers.
Prospectus, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
FUNDS.....£ 13,300,000
Apply for Prospectus to
THE SECRETARY,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS.
HULL, ENGLAND.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.
TO-NIGHT!
ANOTHER THRILLING DETECTIVE DRAMA.
THE INCRIMINATING HANDKERCHIEF,
IN TWO PARTS.
A story replete with Incident and Excitement.
FULL COMPLEMENT OF OTHER PICTURES.
1. REGATTA ON THE MEKONG, SIAM. (Coloured).
2. THE DANIELS-ACROBATIC JUMPERS.
3. POLIDOR-DANCING MASTER. (Comic).
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS:—SATURDAY and SUNDAY 5-30 to 6-30.
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.
THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS
Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited,

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HORNBY STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economizing labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—An upright grand PIANO, in good condition, any offers. Apply to Box No. 902, care of this Paper.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Re. 2 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—Good GOANESE COOK, for Officers Mess. Apply stating salary and forwarding testimonials to Box No. 937, care of this Paper.

YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY undertakes to GIVE LESSONS in English and Music. Fully qualified. Term moderate. Apply Box No. 955, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
OWNER GOING ON LEAVE.
SUNBEAM CAR, 1910 model, 12-16 H. P., 5 seated torpedo body, telescopic luggage grid behind—painted and upholstered dark green—complete with hood, horn, speedometre, 5 lamps, spare wheel, etc., etc., also new spare differential and bronze worm, etc. In very good running order and lately overhauled—insured.
Price Rs. 4,500 or offer.
Apply R. E. GIBSON,
Government House,
Bombay, (till December 5th)
Thereafter to
A. HYLAND,
Hughes Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.
OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte Yung Cheng period, A. E. 17?? Chinese Jinger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?
Apply to Box No. 934, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED.—BOARD and RESIDENCE, by a European Couple. Apply Box No. 913, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—GRADUATES, knowing accounts. Preference will be given to those who have a full knowledge of Mathematics. Apply Box No. 900, care of this Paper.

WANTED, for MARRIED COUPLE, BOARD and RESIDENCE, Colaba preferred. Terms must be moderate. Two rooms with bath-room attached without board would suit. Apply—
DHUN BUILDING,
North Side (Top Floor),
Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder.

A EUROPEAN LADY WANTS a competent NURSE. Apply Box No. 918, care of this Paper.

WANTED, NEWS COMPOSITORS, only competent men need apply to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET:—ROSARIO COTTAGE with Furniture, at Matheran, for both cold and hot seasons or either. Apply to—
JAFFUR CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. The Agakhan, G.C.S.I.,
Jail Road, Umerkhadi, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—Bungalow at Cumball Hill, sea view, open on all sides, up-to-date requirements. Apply Box No. 901, care of this Paper.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		" Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	"	45,000,000
		=say £4,745,000
" subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt.		
Kouping Taels		3,500,000
		=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000
		=say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Asiabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

C. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) „ 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... „ 35,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6
Monthly	„ 2
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly	„ 7 0
Monthly	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, the payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette,"
See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Nairu, 3,627 tons, Captain E. Lassen, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The Venice S N Co's steamer Barbarigo, 2,821 tons, Captain E. Gallo, arrived in harbour on Monday from Venice with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

The Steamer Ujina 3426 tons Captain W. H. Hill will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The Steamer Sutherland, 2,277 tons, Captain A Longstaff arrived in Bombay hardour on Sunday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The B I. S. N. Co's Steamer Baroda, 1,809 tons, Captain A. Harscroft, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's Steamer Habsburg, 2395 tons, Captain E. Seberich, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Praesident, 3334 tons, Captain T. Schutt, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Zanzibar etc and with a general cargo and passengers.

The Steamer Anatalia, 3481 tons, Captain C. S. Nelson, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line Steamer Massilia 3250 tons, Captain J. Thomson will sail to-day for Liverpool with general cargo and passengers.

The Steamer Sultan Van Koetie, 1113 tons, Captain A. K. Debris, sailed yesterday for Abadan, with a general cargo.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Pelorus.....Camdr Hill.....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr E J Headlam R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 1.

Albert Treves...2445 Questa .....T M Co
Baroda .....1890 Harscroft .....M M and Co
Barbarigo...2321 Gallo...Venice .....S N Co
Bisnaga.....3546 Manlier ... W & A G & Co
Beaufels.....3548 Oltman... ...W & A G & Co
Caledonia .....2439 Dowel l... . P and O Co
Carnarvon.....176 Lean .....A Ashdown & Co
Galevale .....2441 Sceary.....A Yule and Co
Hessineo .....994 Fanning ..T Morrison & Co
Helen.....753 Eriksen...F F Campbell and Co
Havildar.....3086 Dakershott .....T M and Co
Imani.....2979 Lyons ...T Morrison & Co
Inverness.....2410 Venus...W and A G and Co
Khosru...2440 Hannah...Jeddah...T M and Co
Kander .....1865 S Smith .. Jeddah...W M K
Kof the Thistle...4286 Baker .....T M Co
Killin.....2257 Wilson ...W & A G and Co
Norfolk .....2526 Buckley ...W & A G & Co
Nairu.....3627 Lassen .....W and A G and Co
Orangemoor...2576 Moffett .....W & A G & Co
Ozara.....3438 Downing..... M M & Co
Patiala..... 1925 Bamber.....M M and Co
Sutherland ..2277 LongstaffW and A G and Co
Sultan Von Koetie...1113 Battesons .....
W and A G and Co
Sanctoria.....2378 Ward.....A Yule Co
Sildra.....2097 Bryn.....Bombay Co
Santhia.....3321 Robertson ...a M and Co
St Feelans.....2307 Sutherland P and O C
Urlana.....3483 Pratt ..... M M and Co
Ujina.....3426 Hill..... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Dats.	Agents
A Calna	3963	Facquharson	Antwerp	3-12	M and Co
B Hidalgo	2761	Harbord			J P and Co
C and R Arcadia	4172	Barcham	Aden	6-12	and O Co
D & E Oskmark	3006	Peter	Karachi	28-11	and A G and Co
F Clan macbeth	2881	Redford			J F & Co
K Gowanburn		Wyne	Marseilles	3-12	W and A G and Co
M Intombe	2504	Jackman	Genoa	3-12	T M and Co
N Strathovan	2830	Dodds	Dunkirk	3-12	D Sassji and Sons
O Linga	951	Manley	Karachi	5-11	M M and Co
P India	4198	Talbot			P and O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Neidenfels	3385	Heskil	Hamburg	2-12	W & A G & Co
2 Massilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	2-12	W & A G & Co
4 Anatalia	2841	Wilson	Dunkirk	2-12	W & A G &Co
5 Clan Gordon	2235	Walker	Antwerp	6-12	J F and Co
7 Ismailia	3381	Hodgson.			M M and Co
9 Scharzfels	3343	Kuppener	Hamburg	8-12	W and A G & Co
12 Himalya	3705	Reid			P & O S N Co
13 Egypt	4237	Simmons	Suez		P & O Co
14 Kola	530	Deane	Suez		M M and Co
15 Ekbatana	2848	Kleiger			W & A G and Co
Satranji	517	Hassla			Bo S N Co
President	2083	Schutt	Durban	4-12	A Steamboat and Co

M W P D

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Nairn	Lassen	Calcutta
	Barbarigo	Gallo	Venice Nov 1

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Caledonian	Fabre	Noumea etc
	S Van Keulic	Debris	Aburdin
	Lhasa	Cuthush	Karachi etc
	Persia	Cardo	Trieste
	Gabronga	Gildhaker	Trieste etc

The following vessels obtained porte clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Australia Nelson for Dunkirk
do Massilia Thomson Liverpool
do Ujina Hill Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer Kola for Busreh etc
do President for Zanzibar etc
do Hamburg for Trieste etc

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer "China," from Trieste, left Karachi on Sunday the 30th ultimo at 11 p.m and is due here on Wednesday the 3rd instant, morning.

The Anchor Line steamer "Elysia," homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 30th ultimo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—25 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 8 bales wool, E Mahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Calidonia s—500 cwts Myrebolams, P Mathooradas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Calidonia s—250 tons manganoseore, K Reeve and Co.
Ekbatana s—4,321 cwts byne pieces, Croft Mady and Co; 230 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.
Culna s—110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Strathavon s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 172 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 tons manganescore, K Nixon and Co; 2,400 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ostmark s—516 bales cotton, 990 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and sons; 400 cwts cow horns Hollingshurst and Co; 100 cwts gum arabic, H G H Mithwam; 100 cwts gum arabic, H G H Mahomed and son.
Neidenfels s—198 bales cotton. Ralli Bros; 5 cwts rosa oil M A Patheria; 3 cwts animal guts. E F Gomez; 4,000 cwts ginjilly seed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Neidenfels s—8,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR CHRISTIANIA.

Hidalgo s—1 package woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—DEC. 1.

Steamer Egypt from London Agents P and O S N Company—42 cases 5 packages, 11 cases hams, 1 case butter 298 cases cheese, 26 cases 66 packages provisions, 459 packages, 461 packages, 269 cases, 16 cases oilman's stores, 690 cases, 222 packages biscuits, 150 cases confectionery, 354 cases, 1 cask, 8 hogsheads 132 packages, wines, 50 packages, beer, 201 packages, 85 cases gin, 15 cases spirits, 126 cases whisky, 80 cases rum, 1,037 cases and 1 cask brandy, 33 casks, 15 pkgs ivory, 1 case gums, 15 barrels rosins, 860 packages white lead, 1083 packages, 137 cases 20 drums paints and colours, 70 drums turpentine, 20 cases hair oil, 1 case fuel, packages 13 cases castor oil, 10 and 2 cases lubricating oil, 5 packages grease and lubricating oil, 21 packages perfumery soap and perfumed spirit, 49 packages, 10 cases perfumery, 1 packages hose, 4 cases chemicals, 1 cases acid, 45 cases epsum salt, 3 packages, copperas, 146 cases medicines, 8 packages cable, 39 package dying cochineal, 950 packages, 280 cases, 186 casks, aniline dye, 12 casks saffron, 58 casks, 498 packages alizerine, 43 packages, 15 drums, dying materials, 3 drums skins, 1 case hides, 18 cases, 13 balee, 119 packages, paper, 34 bales printing paper, 5 sheets, lead, 20 cases, zinc, 12 cases, zinc, 12 cases alluminium sheets, 1 package mercury, 20 kegs, antimony, 3 cases, copper rivets, 10 bales, yellow metal sheets, 1 case, 36 packages, nails, 1 case, umbrellai, 20 case, sugar and salt, 15 case plaster of Paris, 5 cases, silk ribbons, 65 cases, silk and cotton goods, 23 cases, cotton goods, 10 cases, cotton goods, 13 case, 2 bales, woollen goods, 5 cases, woollen yarns, 70 boxes gold coin, 37 boxes, gold bars, 295 bars, silver, 1 parcel, assays.

Steamer Urlana from Rangoon. Agents M. M. and Co :—77,047 bags rice, 5,928 bags, millet, 100 bags, beans, 14 pieces, ivory, 17 cases horns, 80 casks hides.

Steamer Clan Macbeth from Liverpool. Agents J Finlay and Co :—1712 bales 2976 cases, cotton goods, 136 cases, 3 bales, cotton yarns, 3 bales, 20 cases, cotton and woollen, 12 cases, 57 bales, woollen goods, 8 cases linen 4 cases silk, 3 cases yarn, 3 cases artificial silk, 35 cases 213 bales paper, 4 bales printing paper, 1 case clock, 2 cases cigarettes, 150 cases bleaching powder, 1,738 boxes soap, 10 cases provisions, 1 case cheese, 2 cases hams, 5 cases bacon. 280 cases confectionery, 13 cases biscuits, 1,174 cases 2 cast whisky, 30 cases rums, 150 cases wine, 400 hides 33 cases ale and bees, 5 cases lamps, 15 bundles buckets. 1 case drugs, 12 casks tiles, 1, 1,250 casks bricks, 11 cases umbrellas, 33 barrels tallow, 1 case alizarine, 1,349 kegs 80 drums 12 cases paints, 2 cases mineral oils, 3 barrels 70 drums oils, 140 barrels c altar, 18 casks salamonial, 18 rolls lead sheets, 10 bags 41 cases nails 131 bundles iron sheets.

Steamer Kola from Busreh via Karachi Agents—M M and Co 99 begs 4 cases 1 package 3,599 baskets dates 1 bundle gold coin, 53 bundle specie, 12 nos. horses.

Steamer Praesident from Zanzibar—Agents—A. Strandes.—1,585 bundles cloves, 13 boxes papri, 3 cases ivory, 1 case shark fins, 141 bags, 1 case shells, 31 bags colombo roots, 5 bags buba, 79 bags beans, 2 bundles zinc, 1 bundle brass, 10 bales cotton.

Steamer Caledonien from Marseilles—Agents—M. Maritemes—1,419 cases brandy, 169 barrells wines, 207 cases vermouth, 31 cases liquors, 594 bags almonds, 7 bundles currents, 22 cases cochineals, 31 barrels oils, 440 pigs lead, 54 barrels lead shot, 17 cases saffron, 7 cases imitation saffron, 2 cases drugs, 1 case chemicel products, 18 cases, 27 packages confectionary 2 bales cloves, 1 case spices, 3 cases perfumery, 5 cases watches, 19 cases umbrellas, 220 bags tale powder, 65 cases storax, 48 cases silk goods, 1 case piece goods, 1 case cigarette, 19 cases oils and mineral water, 23 cases imitation silver and gold lamotta, 1 case carpet, 2 cases copper articles and threads.

Steamer Nairu faom Calcutta—Agents—K. Nixon and Co—5,751 tons coal.

Steamer Ornagemoor from Calcutta—Agents—W. and A. Graham and Co—6,370 tons coal.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road. Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)... ...	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab.		*
do. do. for Calcutta.		*
do. do. for Madras ..		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-55	21-45

MUSIC AT CHOWPATTY.—The following programme of music will be played at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day :—

March .....Action Front .....Elankenberg
Signal
Patrol ...The Wee Macgreegor..Amers
Waltz.....The Merry Widow ...F. Lehar
Selection ...The Girl in the Taxi..Gilbert
Mazurka.....La Czarine ..... Ganne
Two Step ...Wedding Glide .....Hirsch
Fantasia ...Roman Life .....Ihirer
Grand Military Tatoo .....Bogan

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Col R. E. P. Pigott, C.I.E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B.B.&C.I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March .....Incienne .....Sellenick
Overture...Die Felsenmuhle ..... Reissiger
Valse ..... Mon Reve .....Waldteufel
Selection...I Pagliacci ..... Leoncavallo
Glee ..... The Chough and Crow ...Bishop
Selection...La Traviata .....Verdi
Incidental
Music ...Monsieur Beaucaire...Rosse

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. M. Bonner V. D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mogul, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

March .....El Abarico .....Javalryes
Overture ...Light Cavalry .....Suppe
Valse .....The Girl in the Taxi ...Gilbert
Selection
(on) .....Melodious Memories ...Finck
Idyl .....Softly, Unawares! .....Lincke
Selection ...Harry Lauder's Songs...Hume
Two Step ...Ragtime Violin .....Berlin

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Himalaya" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 3rd December. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

LECTURE ON "DARJEELING."—A lecture under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day by Sham-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph. D. The topic selected for the evening is "A visit to Darjeeling—manners and customs of its people and a few thoughts suggested by them." The lecture will be illustrated with illustrations and specimens, and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	December	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues	2	m 2	4	23	8
		1	50 a	25	1
Wed	3	m 2	45	27	9
		2	37 a	24	3
Thurs ...	4	m 3	26	26	10
		3	31 a	28	8
Fri	5	m 4	8	26	1
		4	40 a	23	3
Sat	6	m 4	54	25	6
		6	10 a	23	3
Sun	7	m 5	43	25	2
		7	31 a	23	10

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	December	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.....	2	m 8	11	19	8
		7	33 a	17	2
Wed	3	m 9	2	20	0
		8	10 a	18	6
Thurs ...	4	m 10	4	20	3
		8	50 a	19	8
Fri	5	m 11	16	20	2
		9	49 a	20	9
Sat	6	m 0	20 a	19	10
		11	20 a	21	5
Sun	7	m 1	7 a	19	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Dec.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
2 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 55m.	do 6h. 0m.
3 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 56m.	do 6h. 0m.
4 (Thursday)	do 6h. 57m.	do 6h. 0m.
5 (Friday)	do 6h. 58m.	do 6h. 1m.
6 (Saturday)	do 6h. 58m.	do 6h. 1m.
7 (Sunday)	do 6h. 59m.	do 6h. 1m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, Dec. 5th, 8h. 28-7m. p.m.; Full Moon, 13th 8h. 30 3m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 20th, 9h. 45-8m. p.m.; New Moon, 27th, 8h. 28-7m. p.m.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

A STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY SUED.

A suit filed by A. M. Jiwanji and Co. against the Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navigation Company of India, Limited, came up for disposal before Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., was for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Desai, with Mr. Taraporewala, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer defended. In this suit the plaintiffs prayed that the defendant-company be decreed to pay them the sum of Rs. 1,20,008 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum that it may be declared that the plaintiffs were entitled to a valid and subsisting charge upon the insurance policy and upon the insurance moneys payable in respect of the loss of the s. s. "Fakhri" for the payment of the moneys due to them by the defendant-company and the costs of the suit.

The plaint stated that up till November 13, 1911 the plaintiff in partnership with one Essaji Tajbhoy were the agents of the defendant-company carrying on such agency under the name and style of Essaji and A. M. Jivanji and Co. On November 13, 1911 the plaintiffs and Essaji Tajbhoy resigned the agency. During the continuance of the agency the plaintiffs financed the defendant company by advancing to it from time to time large sums of money and there was a current account between them. By a statutory mortgage registered on May 11, 1909, the defendant-company, in consideration of advances made, mortgaged their steamer, the "Fakhri", to the plaintiffs to secure payment of the balance due to the plaintiffs at the foot of the current account from time to time. At the time of the execution of mortgage it was also agreed between both the parties that the steamer should be insured and the plaintiffs should have a first charge on the insurance policy and the insurance moneys. According to the agreement the steamer was insured at Lloyds, the last insurance effected on the steamer for £8,000 for six months commencing from Sept. 24 1911.

The steamer became a total loss by reason of the perils insured against and the insurance moneys became payable. The defendant-company promised on several occasions that the insurance moneys would be paid to them, but subsequently disputes having arisen between the plaintiffs and two of the directors of the defendant-company refused to allow the plaintiff to collect the insurance moneys.

The plaintiffs, therefore, prayed for a decree for the claimed amount with interest. They further prayed that the defendant-company be decreed to endorse and assign over the policy in favour of the plaintiffs and that the defendant-company be restrained by injunction from receiving the insurance moneys or any part thereof pending the further order of the court. Further, that some proper person be appointed receiver of the insurance moneys and the defendant-company be ordered to pay their costs of the suit.

DEFENDANTS' CASE.

The defendants in their statement admitted the statutory mortgage and said that the ship was caused to be insured in pursuance of the agreement. They denied that they promised to pay the plaintiffs the insurance moneys. They said that the refusal to allow the plaintiffs to take the insurance moneys was on the ground that the policy was never mortgaged or assigned to the plaintiffs and there was no agreement to do so. The moneys due under the policy had been recovered and had been deposited with the liquidator of the defendant-company as Receiver. The plaintiffs as agents of the defendant-company had exclusive management and control of the affairs and moneys of the defendant-company.

The defendants further said that plainiffs had not paid to them rebate and return brokerage received by them on purchase made for and on behalf of the company. The plaintiffs had not paid to them charges due to them for dead freight, for the hire of the company's vessels, and for sale proceeds of the goods belonging to the company.

The defendants therefore counterclaimed that the plaintiffs might be ordered to account for all moneys of the company coming to their hands, and the plaintiffs be ordered to pay and make good to the defendants all the moneys found due by them at the foot of accounts with interest.

After recording evidence and hearing counsel on both sides, his lordship, in delivering judgment, said that the plaintiffs were entitled to insurance moneys. He therefore made a reference to the Commissioner to take accounts of the dealings between the plaintiffs and the defendant company to ascertain what was due having regard to the moneys advanced by the plaintiffs to the defendant-company. The sums received by the plaintiffs should be credited to the defendant-company's account. The costs of the suit should come out of insurance moneys.

MUNICIPALITY VS. G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Before the Original Side Appeal Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, the Hon. the Advocate-General argued a rule, granted on November 3, last, on the petition of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, praying for a certificate that the case was a fit one to appeal to the Privy Council against a decision of the lordships in favour of the G. I. P. Railway Co.

The suit was originally filed by the Municipality, praying that it might be declared that the G. I. P. Ry. Co., was not entitled to take possession of land forming part af Sewri Koliwada Road upon which they had laid their permanent lines of railway without, or otherwise than in accordance with, the conditions of a permission from the Corporation, and for damages and other relief.

Mr. Justice Beaman who had heard the original suit, passed a decree in favour of the Corporation. On appeal this decree was set aside and the suit dismissed with costs.

On hearing the Advocate-General and without calling on the other side, their lordships were of opinion that the case was not a fit one under the code to allow an appeal to the Privy Council and discharged the rule with costs.

The Hon. the Advocate-General instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co, appeared for the Corporation, while Mr. Binning instructed by Messrs. Little and Co, represented the Railway Company.

APPEAL BY COMMISSION AGENT.

At the High Court Yesterday, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor heard an appeal, which arose out of a suit filed by Chhogmal Balkissondas, a firm of merchants, shroffs, paka adityas, and Commission Agents, carrying on business, at Kalbadevi Road, against Jainarayan Kanhilal a firm of merchants doing business at Cawnpore.

Mr. Raikes, with the Hon. Mr. Stranjman and Mr. Kanga appeared for the appellant; while Mr. Setalwad with Mr. Moos represented the respondents.

The case was adjourned.

CAUSE LIST.—DEC. 2.

Before the Ho'ble The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

31-13,636-11—Madh K and C Chaginlal Balkissondas vs Jainarayan Kanayalal, a firm, Malvi H M and R
45-13, 563-13—Little and Co, Narandas Canji a firm vs Devji Khetsey Jetha and anr Ard H D and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

736-13—Patell and Eze R D Sethna vs. Wamon Balaji Jehangir G B.
971-12—Nadirsha and D Dadabhai Framji vs. Jamsetji Framji K and others. Pestonji R K Co Bhimji and Co; Jehangir M and S.
147-12—Madhowji K and Co Deoji Kanji vs Morarji Chaturbhuj. Patell and E.
904-13—Jamshedji R and D A Abdoolabhoy and Bros vs Manomedaily Rajabally and others.
791-13—Kanga and S Hasonali Moledina vs B N Lang and others.
109-13—Motichand and D Mancherji Byramji vs Limji Banaji Nowroji, Pestonji R K and Co.
277-13—Motichand and D Hakinabai and others vs Noorbhoy Abdool Husein and others. Payne and Co.
125-06—Nanu N and Co Mulji Nandas vs Lalji Amersey. Little and Co; Nanu and Co.
806-13—Crawford B and Co John Martin vs Charles Nersay Rogers. Ardeshir H D and Co.
1015-13—Jamshedji—Ahmed Hajam Hoosein Mansur vs Mogul Hyderally Goolam Hoosein—D. J. Mantri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

748-12—Hirlal Jamnadas Deokaran v. Mulji Jethaji and Co Pestonji.
929-12—Subnis—M J Vakil vs Suleman Hasam Soudagar—Daphtary.

Short Causes.

765-13—Wadia—Madan Gopalchandrasen vs Ganeshlal Hanmahtrai—Jehangir.

Long Causes.

562-12—Payne, S R Bomanjee vs Johar. mal Mulchand, Madhowji.
810-11—Shroff Nandibai vs Vasanji Haridas Mansukhlal.
150-12—Sabins and G. Krishnabai Mahadev Mohite and ors. vs. Ganpat Mahadev Meshite T. and ors. Shamrao M. and H.
77-13—Daph F. and D. Venubai Widow and ors. vs. Narayen Ganpatrao and ors. Tyabji D and Co.
1319-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Jevabai Vadilal and others vs The New Price Goods Bazar Co Ld, Payne and E
43-13—Edgelow G W and Co. Jivabai Vadilal and others, The New Price Goods Bazar Co Ld, Payne and Co.
658-11—Dapthary F and W R D Sethna and others vs Nemraj Malsey and another, Ardesher H D and Co
355-11—Payne and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Shroff D and D
312-13—Motichand and D, Nemchand Nathobhai vs Dayabhai Mancharam, Ardeshir H D and Co, Patell and E
441-09—Little and Co, Mahiradas Gopaldas vs Jeheram Girdandas, Jamshedji R and D.
486-13—Wadia G and Co, Purka Dolla and Co vs Gulam Husein Abdullali and others, Patel Ezika.
498-13—Diksit and P Mangaldas Rancchordas and others vs Manek Ghellabhai, Manoklal and Tyabji.
390-13—Little and Co, Messrs Weld and Co vs Girdharilal Narayendas Tyabji and Co.
1223-12—D G Mantri Moreshwar Narayen vs Gajanan Narayen Little and Co.

POLICE COURTS.

CHEATING BY A HOTEL PORTER.

George M. Mathews, an ex-soldier and lately employed as a porter at the Taj Mahal Hotel, was placed before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, by Deputy-Inspector Holmes on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a purse containing Rs. 250 belonging to Lieut. E. A. Sommerville, of the 27th Light Cavalry, stationed at Saugor.

It appeared that on November 15, last, Lieut. Sommerville stopped at the Taj Mahal Hotel on his way to Saugor. On the morning of the 16th at a quarter-to-seven he went out. As he was in a hurry he handed over a purse containing Rs. 250 to the accused telling him to keep it for him.

On his return in the evening Lieut. Sommerville did not find the accused and complained to the manager. The manager also could not find the accused and a complaint was made to the police. On November 27 the accused was found loitering about in the Crawford Market by one of the assistants and he was pursuaded to go to the hotel. He was then handed over to the police, but no money was recovered from him.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" and denied that Lieut. Sommerville had handed over any money to him. He admitted that he was on duty every day from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. the next day and that he did not turn up for duty on the night of the 16th, but he did so as he was ill. He did not report about his illness nor did he apply for leave.

The magistrate disbelieved the accused's statement and convicted him. He had one previous conviction and his worship, therefore, sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SWEEPER'S FIND.

IMPRISONMENT FOR KEEPING NOTES FOR Rs. 300.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mahadeo Sirja, a Municipal sweeper, was charged with receiving and disposing of stolen property, namely, six currency notes of Rs. 50 each.

It appeared that the accused found the notes lying in a lane, and taking them home kept them with him. On Saturday last he gave one note to his wife and asked her to purchase *pan* for one anna. She took the note and purchasing *pan* for one anna demanded Rs. 9-15 as balance, and took it from the *pan* seller. The next day the accused gave another note an asked her to get change for it. She went to a shop and asked for the rupees for the note. The shop-keeper was suspicious in view of the woman demanding ten rupees for a fifty-rupee note, and informed the police.

On being questioned by the police the woman admitted that the notes were given to her by her husband, and on a search of the house the rest of the notes were recovered from the accused's box.

The accused admitted that he found the notes in a lane and misappropriated them.

The magistrate sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HYDROPHOBIA FROM CAT-BITE.

A Hindu woman named Gunjabai died at the Sir J. J. Hospital of Hydrophobia on Sunday night. It appeared that she was bitten by a cat about a month ago and some household remedies were resorted to and she was apparently cured. On Sunday morning at about ten o'clock she suddenly showed symptoms of Hydrophobia and was removed to the hospital where she died.

THEFT AT DELISLE ROAD.

Raghubarsing Raosing living in a jowlie hut at De Lisle Road has reported about the theft of a gold necklace and some cash of the value of Rs. 425 from his hut on Saturday night.

A MAN PICKED UP UNCONSCIOUS.

A young European aged about 25 was picked up from the compound at the back of Jenkins House, Barrow Road in an unconscious condition at about 2 a.m. yesterday morning. He was apparently under the influence of liquor, and was taken to the E. G. Hospital where he was detained for treatment. It appeared that he went to the Taj Mahal Hotel on Sunday night at about 11 p.m. and engaged a room there for the night. He gave his name at the hotel as George St. Clair.

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "MASSILIA."

The Anchor Line steamer "Massilia" will sail from No. 2 shed, Victoria dock about noon on the 2nd instant with the following passengers. Medical inspection at 10-45 a. m. sharp :—

TO PORT SAID—Mr G Campbell.

TO LONDON—Capt G M Miller.

TO LIVERPOOL

Capt P St J Woodhouse — Mrs Woodhouse, 3 infts & governess.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect, Via Turkey Perfect, Via Suez Perfect,	Via Teheran Perfect, Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect,	Via Brest Perfect, Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect,
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect, Via Amoor Perfect,	Via Penang Perfect, Via Amoor Perfect, Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Aden Perfect Via Cadiz Tenerriffe Perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st December 1913.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe).

HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he has OPENED a SURGERY. He is specialised in Gynæcology, Skin, Specific and Secret Diseases.

He is an able Gynæcological Surgeon, and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd FLOOR.

Cut the cake

and you'll soon see if it is "baked all through" as a good cake should be.

But you need never look if the cake has been raised with "Paisley Flour." For cakes and pastry made with the help of "Paisley Flour" always bake properly, and so are always light, digestible and delicious.

"PAISLEY (Trade Mark) FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder.

Add one part of "Paisley Flour" to 3 parts of ordinary flour. Mix dry.

"Paisley Flour" makes home baking quite easy. You will find splendid recipes for cakes, scones, and other dainties in the Brown & Polson Book of 75 Recipes. It is grats and post free. Write for it now to Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills,

Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra. 3 bottles.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] Dec. 1st 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 1st Dec. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	18	19,934
B. B. and C. I. Ry	15	21,100

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Nov.		7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „	31st Oct.	5 „
Bank of Mad. „ „	1st Oct	6 „

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is lakhs.

EXCHANGE—

The market is a trifle steadier but business has not increased to any appreciable extent. Far Eastern rates are easier following the drop in silver.

We quote—

T T on London Ready	...1 4 1-32 to 1-16
Demand draft Mail	...1s 4 1-16d
Credit 3 m ths sight	...1s 4 11-32d
Do Forward	...1s 4 5-16 Feb
Do France Ready	171 3-4
Do Marks „	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 day's sight	...141 1-4
Shanghai „	...183 1-4
Japan „	...148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—

The market opened at 95 3-16 for Cash and the Settlement and has remained quiet but steady during the day.

We quote—

Cash	... Rs.	95 3 0
1st Settlement	...	95 3 0

BULLION—

Bar Silver in London dropped 5-16 on Saturday both for ready and forward, the rates being 26 7-16 and 26 2 respectively. New York was 3-4 down at 57-8. The local market opened at 67-1 4 duty for the Settlement and closes 1-8 better as under.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	0 0
Australian Gold	... „	23	15 6
Sovereigns Gold	... „	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... „	67	6 0
1st Settlement	... „	67	6 0
2nd Settlement	... „	67	0 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	... „	76	12 0
1st Settlement	... „	76	12 0
2nd Settlement	... „	76	6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand :—

WELD AND Co. :—Liverpool : "Quiet Saturday market." New York :—"Small market but very steady."

GRUNING AND Co. :—"Declined owing to rumours that National Ginners Association gives total ginned as 12,100,000 bales."

The American markets closed steady and a few points up on Saturday. There is nothing of importance to report in these markets. It looks as though we had seen bottom prices, though the near future is still somewhat uncertain. We expect higher prices ultimately, and should not be surprised to see a recovery shortly in spite of ginners figures.

The local market opened easy with good Broach quoted Rs. 306 and fine Khamgaon Akola January Rs. 270. Shippers have been sellers of Oomras styles and Bengals and a moderate business is reported. The market closes steady as under. Broach is firm at the close,

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach	...	322	Mar.
Good do do	...	309	„
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat —	...	291	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	287	„
„ „ Yeotmal	...	282	„
„ „ Dhamangaon P.		278	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola		270-1	„
„ „ Amraoti	...	274	„
„ „ Khandeish	...	250	„
F. G. „ Khandeish	...	240	„
Fine „ Muthia	...	247-8	„
„ „ Bengal	...	231	Dec.
„ „ do	...	223-4	Jan.
F. G. Surat	...	228 1-2	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER—

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	18,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·94	6·94	6·94
+07	+07	+06
March-April	April-May	May-June
6·95	6·95	6·96
+06	+06	+06
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·93	6·91	6·78
+06	+06	New position

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	7 12 0
December	... „	8 5 0
ay 1914	... „	9 0 6

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs.	9 0 6 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	„	7 13 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„	9 0 0 „

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold White 85p.c.	Rs.	57 8 0
Black Katai	...Rs.	48 8 0 Jan.-Feb.
Y. dinganghat	...Rs.	62 8 0 F M

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	10 12 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED —

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready.	... Rs.	25 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

New Crop Bold	Rs.	49 12 0 Jan.-Feb
„ Small	Rs.	48 12 0 Jan.-Feb.

OIL CAKE—

Tone—Quiet We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	8 6 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady. We quotes—

White Pissi 85 p.c ready	Rs.	5 9 0 R.T.
White Delhi ay 1914		5 13 6 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,625
Bank of India	...	61 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	70

MILLS.

Central India	...	1,825
David	...	41
Kohinoor	...	707 1-2
New Great Eastern	...	197 1-2
Standard	...	1,050
Swadeshi Mills	...	1,430

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S & T. C. Ord	...	193
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	...	1-9
Bombay S. N. Ord	..	227 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	...	265
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	21

RAILWAY

Tapti Valley	...	570

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the week ending 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	15,672	bales.
Wheat	...	14,497	cwts.
Linseed	...	2,520	„
Rapeseed	...	402	„
Gingellyseed	...	24,426	„
Poppyseed	...	2 3	„
Groundnuts	...	12,357	„
Castorseed	...	2,386	„
Oilcake	...	3,386	„
Myrabolams	...	833	„
Cottonseed	...	28,310	„
Mowrah seed	...	495	„
Gram	...	8,405	„
Jowar	...	1,593	„
Maize	...	38	„
Barley	...	261	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sale :	...10,000 bales.
Tone of Market	...Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Dec-Jan. ..	6·87	6·94
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·87	6·94
Feb.-Mar....	6·88	6·95
Mar.-Apl ...	6·89	6·96
April-May...	6·89	6·96
May-June..	6·90	6·97
June-July...	6·87	6·97
July-Aug...	6·85	6·92
Aug.-Sept...	.....	.....

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th Nov. 1913, as compared with the statement of 18th Nov. 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Nov. 18. Rs. a. p.	Nov. 25. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18830000 0 0	18830000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c. ..	29560908 0 8	23452473 11 9
Other Deposits, &c ...	174027541 10 10	171416377 2 7
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	1176960 10 9	1504268 14 8
Sundries	2736243 13 6	2800632 14 6
	246251744 3 6	240773772 11 6

Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	25456710 0 0	25162465 0 0
Other authorised investments ..	12307028 0 0	12088808 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorised Securities	40661859 1 9	38893957 3 6
Accounts of Credit on do Bills discounted, &c	64737821 9 11	62075371 9 4
Balances with other Banks.	1713103 7 8	1805666 2 5
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock ..	2447013 11 0	2450088 5 2
Stamps	11712 14 4	11134 11 5
Sundries	356705 15 7	356779 11 11
	188021529 14 9	183665995 1 7
Cash, &c., at Head Office } Cash, &c, at Branches.	58430214 4 9	60107777 9 11
	246251744 3 6	240773772 11 6

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	5,03,787	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	25,49,737	Do.
Other Deposits	26,11,164	Do.
Post Bills.....	1,27,328	Increase.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments ...	5,12,465	Decrease.
Loans	17,67,902	Do.
Accounts of Credit ...	26,62,150	Do.
ercantile Bills	25 09,142	Do.
Cash at Head Office ...	38,51,373	Increase.
Cash at Branches	19,78,810	Decrease

Percentage 29·76

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 22nd Nov. 1913, as compared with the statement of 29th Nov 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Nov. 22. Rs.	Nov. 29. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office..... } Public Deposits at Branches..... }	18661069	21576144
Other Deposits	105380089	105786970
Post Bills.....	14203	7667
Sundries	3003124	3146629
	147658485	151117410

Assets.		
Govt. Securities	2522760	2494282
Other authorised Securities	755513	745513
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	14383390	16070138
Loans on do. do....	32135850	33964202
Bills discounted and purchased	17685574	16015653
Dead Stock.....	266485	268514
Stamps	8093	7969
Bullion.....	1102401	1070026
Balances with other Banks	1921882	1172694
Sundries	350847	887978
Cash	53815800	56550441
Rupees.....	147658485	151117410

It would seem that Indian students who go to England to read for the Bar are going further afield than London. In the *Freeman's Journal*, there is a list of 29 students for the Bar who have just entered in Dublin. Of these, no fewer than 14 are Indian.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	258
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 „	284
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 „	1590
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	62½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	1715
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	13 „	1440
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 „	90
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	...
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	170
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	38
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	11
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		23
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£29
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	73
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12·10	8 „	£22
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£80
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ „	610

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	870
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	130
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	650
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	490
Century ...	100	100	3	235
Central India ...	500	500	70	1860x
China ...	1000	1000	...	625
Ohho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1355
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	105
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	210
Crown ...	500	500	20	210
David ...	450	250	10	457½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	490
Empress ...	500	500	...	140
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	175
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	464
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1375
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	287
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	490
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1300
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	475
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	95
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	430
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	200
Khandesh ...	1000	619	25	885
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	13 0
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	705
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Laksmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1215
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2015
Madhauji Dharamsay ..	500	500	65	d 1210
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	2600
Morarji Goculdas ..	1000	1000	60	2700
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning ..	80	80	...	...
Ner ...	1000	1000	...	...
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	210
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	915
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	145
Presidency ...	100	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	725
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	100	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	60
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1125
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	105
Swan... ...	250	250	10	240
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1490
Textile ...	500	500	90	1200
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	430
do P	500	500	Nil	670
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	680

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashd own and Co	100	100	6 p. c.	155
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 „	15
Bamankua	10	10	...	3
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	35
Badham Pile.....	70	70	7 p. c.	92
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	60
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	740
mbay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld.,O.	£10	£10	5	190
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	170
Bombay Ice Mfg ..	100	100	2 p. c.	18
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	910
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	400
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	250	250	7-8	217½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	262½
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	3	25
Delhi Flour	200	200	5	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	40 p. c.	525
John Roberts and Co.....	100	100	5 p. c.	140
Josts Fans Supply Co	10	100	10 p.c.	50
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ „	175
Karachi Landing..	200	75	12	90
Marcks and Co ...	100	100	8	95
Marsland Price and Co .....O.	100	100	6 p c.	105
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p. c.	69
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	502
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	...
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	30
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	805
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	20½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	70
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	...	90
O.	75	85	...	78
Tata I. St. Co. D. Ld P.	80	80	...	150
Thacker and Co ...	150	150	...	178
Tephone Co	50	50	30 p. c	210
Treacherand Co...	25	25	yr. 1-2,	74
	500	500	yr. 30	500

THE WEATHER.

FIRST COLD WEATHER RAINS IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Dec. 1.

The disturbance in Northwest India has given only a light precipitation and that mainly in the hills. The only falls more than tenth of an inch in the plains are Montgomery, one quarter, and Kotah one half while many stations in the Punjab report very light showers.

The depression near Ceylon has not developed and the rainfall has decreased on the South Madras coast.

Forecast:—A few light showers in the East Punjab, the United Provinces, Central India, and the Western Himalayas.

Earthquake Report:—A shock of slight intensity at its origin about six hundred miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 9-58 p. m. yesterday.

Simla received the first shower of the cold weather rains to-day, the sky is cloudy and the cold severe. The shower will do good to the crops, which have been suffering for want of autumn rains. A smart shower of hail accompanied the rainfall. Snow also fell on Jaro Hill last night, and is lying about 2 inches deep.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 1st, DEC., 1913.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Wheat being sown. Toria harvesting commenced.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton picking general. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Drought still continues. Wheat requires rain.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Cawnpore—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Amraoti.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton picking general.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Crop prospects generally good. Kharif harvest in progress.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. Cotton picking general. Cotton arrivals small, owing to fall in prices.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton plants ready for picking. Cotton picking general. Cotton crop excellent. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Broach.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and showing bolls. Partially cotton crop making good progress. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Dewfall insufficient. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Cloudy and unseasonable.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and wheat doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire ...	...	...	...	...
Jask ...	79·8	64·3	...	0·77
Muskat (30th) ...	80·3	67·1	...	...
Multan ...	69·3	48·0	...	0·08
Rawalpindi ...	61·4	48·1	...	0·11
Lahore ...	64·4	45·7	...	0·00
Sirsa... ...	70·3	51·5	...	0·00
Ambala ...	70·5	51·9	...	0·00
Delhi ...	71·0	54·8	...	...
Agra ...	75·5	43·5	...	0·00
Mainpuri ...	77·3	49·1	...	0·00
Jhansi ...	75·6	56·0	...	...
Cawnpore ...	75·6	49·5	...	0·00
Allahabad ...	79·5	49·5	...	...
Jacobabad ...	76·6	53·8	...	0·00
Karachi ...	80·5	63·0	...	...
Ajmer ...	74·6	52·2	...	0·00
Jaipur ...	69·2	55·6	...	0·00
Kotah ...	73·6	55·6	0·38	0·38
Bhuj ...	80·5	54·0	...	0·00
Dwarka ...	80·3	69·7	...	0·00
Veraval ...	83·1	65·8	...	0·00
Rajkot ...	86·1	67·3	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Port.	87·0	61·8	...	0·00
Surat ...	88·9	66·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	86·6	64·2	...	0·00
Deesa ...	86·3	53·4	...	0·01
Neemuch ...	71·9	56·0	...	0·04
Indore ...	78·6	59·6	0·01	0·01
Jubbulpore ...	77·8	51·8	...	0·01
Saugor ...	76·3	52·6	...	0·00
Hoshangabad ...	82·6	53·9	...	0·00
Khandwa ...	...	...	...	0·00
Akola ...	89·2	60·0	...	0·01
Amraoti ...	85·8	58·3	...	0·00
Nagpur ...	83·6	55·8	...	0·00
Chanda ...	84·5	58·0	...	...
Raipur ...	79·7	57·6	...	0·20
BOMBAY ...	84·4	73·4	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	86·2	70·4	...	...
Mormugao ...	85·0	7·2	—	...
Sarwar ...	88·2	67·5	...	...
Malegaon ...	89·9	60·6	—	...
Ahmednagar ...	86·1	56·0	...	...
Poona ...	89·0	60·3	...	...
Sholapur ...	89·3	61·1	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	88·2	65·3	...	0·14
Belgaum ...	84·3	88·0	...	0·82
Aurangabad ...	85·9	62·5	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	87·9	56·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad ...	84·8	59·7	...	0·00
Mangalore ...	90·8	70·8	...	0·03
Calicut ...	88·3	75·6	...	3·57
Cochin ...	90·2	75·2	...	3·87
Colombo ...	83·5	73·6	0·36	15·77
Masulipatam ...	82·3	67·7	...	0·00
Bellary ...	90·5	63·3	...	0·00
Cuddapah ...	88·0	66·5	..	0·00
Madras ...	84·5	72·5	2·58	19·18
Bangalore ...	81·8	61·3	...	0·11
Coimbatore ...	84·4	67·3	...	1·52
Trichinopoly ...	84·0	70·8	...	7·61
Negapatam ...	79·7	70·7	2·30	38·79

Summary of observations recorded at 8 o'hours on Monday, the 1st December, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Multan and Lahore and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect; minimum temperature is in excess except at Multan and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at Jhansi and Cawnpore; night temperature is below normal at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0·38" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner. Maximum temperature is in defect in Rajputana; minimum temperature is in excess in upper Sind and at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in west Central India and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect but night temperature is in excess in west Central India. Night temperature is in excess also at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the extreme western district.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in the north Konkan. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again been nearly general and fairly heavy on the south Coromandel Coast. The disturbed conditions in the south of the Bay of Bengal are slightly better marked to-day, although seas have gone down at Negapatam. The unsettled weather in northern India has given moderate rain at Kotah; it is moving eastwards and in consequence cloud has decreased in Rajputana and the Punjab.

Nearly general rain is likely on the south Coromandel Coast and local rain in the adjacent districts inland. Some duststorms are possible in the north-east Central and the south United Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 1st December, 1913, was 30·171 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Daulop, C. I. E., V. D., Commanding.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1913

1302. Machine Gun.—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade to-day Tuesday the 2nd inst. at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

II. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt A R S Hayne, at Head-Quarters to-day Tuesday the 2nd instant at 6-45 p.m.

1303 Parade—Wednesday the 3rd instant Commanding Officer's Parade Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, Shorts with Caps.

Subject—Battalion drill

1304. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:— Members firing parts I and II must bring their bayonets.

"D" Company, on 4th instant.

"G" Company on 7th instant.

1305. Leave—No 6594 Vol H P T Lattey 'G" Coy is granted leave of absence from 1st December 1913 to 9th April 1914.

1306. Meeting—there will be a General Meeting of the members of Sergts. Mess at Head-Quarters, Council Road, on Monday the 8th instant at 6-30 p m.

All members are requested to be present.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1913.

1 Orderly N C Officer for the week—Corporal J R Webster.

2 Riding School daily for Recruits and members of the Corps from 7-5 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

3 Members who have not already drawn their arms and accoutrements from Head-Quarters are requested to do so without delay and obtain a receipt for same.

4 There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade to-day Tuesday the 2nd instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki with arms.

5 There will be a Parade for the Salsette Detachment to-morrow Wednesday the 3rd instant. Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club at 7 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order Khaki with arms.

(Sd). D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

The Duchess of Aosta, who has been on a short visit to Calcutta, has left for a trip to Chandernagore, by the steam launch, *Princess Mary*.

A farewell dinner was given to Major F. Morris, Secretary of the Club of Western India, Poona, at the Club premises on Saturday night, on his leaving to take up the Secretaryship of the Maymyo Club, Burma, after having been Secretary of the Club of Western India for over ten years.

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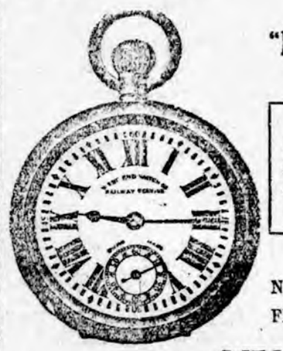

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

CALCUTTA DOG SHOW.

NEARLY 400 ANNIMALS TO BE SEEN.

The Calcutta Kennel Club Show will be held in the Eden Gardens on Friday the 23rd, and Saturday, January 24th, 1914. The Show has in recent years assumed large proportions, and whereas, says the *Statesman*, at the ordinary dog shows in India there are usually not more than 70 to 100 dogs benched, at the Calcutta Show there are over 300 and the Committee expect nearly 400 dogs this year. Interest in the Show is not confined to Calcutta, but exhibits are sent from all parts of India and from places as distant as Quetta, Peshawar, Madras and Rangoon.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal is patron of the Show and H. E. Lady Carmichael has offered a cup for the best exhibit. Mr. L. M. Medley has again undertaken the duties of Honorary Secretary and arrangements are being made to provide a complete set of new benches. The schedule will be ready in a few days when the date of closing entries will be duly notified.

BRITISH RIDERS FOR OLYMPIC GAMES.

London, Nov. 15.

A committee of British cavalry officers is organising a riding team to represent Great Britain in the equestrian events of the Olympic games meeting at Berlin. The failure of the British equestrian competitors to secure first honours at the Stockholm Olympic games is ascribed to the lack of organisation and to the individual carelessness of the competitors in respect to the Olympic regulations.

RUGBY FOOTFALL IN AMERICA.

San Francisco, Nov. 15.

At Berkley yesterday the New Zealand Rugby footballers concluded their tour of the United States by defeating California by 51 points to 3. The field was muddy and slow. During the tour the visitors have scored 462 points against 13. The New Zealanders left after the match for Vancouver. They have arranged to play several games in British Columbia.

SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, Nov. 15.

"Sporting Life" emphasises the strong feeling against Barry's attitude in connection with Albany's challenge for the world's sculling championship, and states that the acceptance of Paddon's challenge does not improve the situation. The matter could easily be settled by Barry and Albany racing in May and the winner meeting Paddon in September.

The "Sportsman" rejoices because Paddon is seeking to recover Arnst's laurels, and states that his challenge received a generous reception. The "Sportsman" also announces the receipt of Paddon's deposit of £100, and says that Barry will cover the deposit amount to-morrow.

OLYMPIC GAMES FUND.

AN APPEAL BY CAMBRIDGE BLUES.

The Cambridge Blues have issued the following appeal :—

"The Committee of the British Olympic Council have issued an appeal for £100,000, that Great Britain may be adequately represented in 'the Olympic Games.' Whether the Olympic Games conduce to healthy amateur athletics, and whether it will be desirable that this country and the Universities in particular, should, in future, take part in these competitions, are questions on which we feel doubt, and which we are not at present prepared to answer in the affirmative. But whatever opinion may be held on these points, it appears to us to be beyond controversy (1) that this country is committed to the Berlin Games of 1916, and (2) that our self-respect demands that it should be thoroughly well represented on that occasion.

"Accordingly we appeal to all supporters of athletics, whatever their views about subsequent festivals, to give their assistance to the Committee for the Olympic Games of 1916. We propose that all subscriptions should be 'ear-marked' for the Games of 1916."

This is signed by Messrs. S. E. Swann (president C.U.B.C.), S. H. Saville (captain C.U.C.C.), H. M. Macintosh (president C.U.A.C.), B.S Cumberlege (captain C.U.R.U.F.C.), M. Woosnam (C.U.A.F C.), and R. B. Lagden (C.U.H.C.). Mr. Macintosh is acting as hon. secretary to the Committee.

SOCCER IN GERMANY.

Some years ago the German Crown Prince gave a cup for inter-Association football, the games to be played every year by representative teams of the seven Associations, the winning Association to hold the trophy for twelve months. These games are always most keenly fought, as there is a strong desire to obtain the cup. This season, says the "Sporting Life," South Germany defeated West Germany by 3—2 in a most interesting match, and Berlin had no difficulty in over-coming the East team, but the Middle were somewhat fortunate in winning against the South-East.

The second round was played on Nov. 9, and as Berlin scratched against the North, at Hamburg, the only game played was that between Middle and South Germany. The latter should have won, but shortly after half-time Forderer, one of their best forwards—he is one of the best in Germany, and played in the last game against England—broke his leg. The teams were level at the call of time, but during an extra half-hour the Middle succeeded in scoring the winning goal, the final result being 2—1 in their favour.

The final tie will be played at Berlin, on February 22, between Middle and North Germany.

HOCKEY.

ENGLAND BEAT GERMANY IN A GOOD GAME.

England beat Germany at Beckenham on Nov. 8 by nine goals to one.

Although they were defeated by such a heavy margin, the German team put up a very fine fight against the powerful English side, and the game was by no means so one-sided as the score suggests. In the first half especially the English goal had several narrow escapes and it was only in the last quarter of an hour of the game, when the tremendous pace told on the Germans, that they were really overwhelmed.

The German defence was quite the future of the game, the only mistake being the failure of the wing half-backs to mark their outside men. The left back, A. Fischer, was one of the best players on the field. B. Langhorst at centre half-back was another player who stood out very prominently. The persistence with which he kept S. H. Shovellor in check was astonishing, and the famous centre was given very little chance until late in the game.

The sides were:—

England.—W. R. West (Midlands), goal; J. H. Bennett (South), and J. A. Lovell (South), backs; C. H. Eiloart (South), R. M. Lagden (East), and J. S. Youle (South), half-backs; W. F. Smith (East), S. H. Saville (East), S H. Shoveller (South) (captain), C. S. W. Marcon (North), and A. F. Leighton (East), forwards.

Germany.—A. Romer (Munich), goal; H. Heisterberghk (Hamburg) and A. Fischer (Munich), backs; H. Rosstenscher (Berlin), B. Langhorst (Munich) and L. Heyden (Hamburg), half-backs; E. Gossler (Hamburg), K. Luhmann (Hamburg), G. Busse (Hamburg), H. Glimman (Hamburg), and K. Lewin (Hamburg) forwards.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES H. A. v. GERMANY.

The Southern Counties Hockey Association beat Garmany at Beckenham on Nov. 10 by eight goals to none.

Weakness in the forward line was again the chief cause of Germany's defeat, and the side as a whole did not show such good form as against England on Saturday.

On the English side S. H. Shoveller played finely at centre-forward and scored five goals, but the best forward on the filn was K. A. I, Mackenzie, the Oxford captain, at outside right.

INTER-VARSITY FOOTBALL.

REPARATIONS OF ASSOCIATION TEAMS.

It is yet early to consider the relative form of the University Association sides in view of the inter-varsity match next February. The Cambridge Association team have played only three trial games so far; Oxford have played seven, and the half-term records read:—

	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Agst.
Oxford	4	1	2	18	10
Cambridge	1	2	0	7	9

October term is invariably given over to team building experiments. The consolidation of the best-known material takes place a few weeks before the big Lent term—fixed this year for February 7.

This season, however, everything points to the completion of two above-average teams much earlier than usual, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Some satisfactory recruits have been discovered, several of whom look like keeping their places.

Very few changes seem to be needed at Oxford. J. L Carr (goal), J. L. Ferguson, and C. Lakins (backs), F. W. Pink (half back), and M. Howell, G. H. Rudd, J. N. Richardson, (forwards), have all justified their inclusion so far and are training on. As at present constituted, the Dark Blues have a strong defence, a workmanlike half-black line and some dashing forwards. More harmony among the backs and halves and rather a better understanding between the forwards are still wanted. Given these improvements the team will take a deal of beating.

As eight or nine Cambridge old Blues are still available, few recruits are wanted this year. H. Hagazi (of Dulwich Hamlet), an Egyptian, has already proved a great acquisition in the forward line. He should go far. H. Law (the old Reptonian), has also been playing finely at outside-right. These two ought to figure in the team against Oxford. The new wing-halves have hardly been so good so far. This probably accounts for the lack of understanding between them and the backs. They have yet to settle down as a combined force. Directly they do a better team than that of last year is anticipated.

PLACE KICKS THAT FAILED.

WHY OXFORD WERE BEATEN AT LEICESTER.

All through the season Oxford have been told, loudly and very plainly, that their place-kicking is "absolutely rotten." At Leicester on Nov. 13 their misplaced attempts at goal kicking cost them the match, and yet they are to be commiserated with, for three penalty kicks were given against them right in front of their goal, and with two of these kicks Bream scored for Leicester, and Leicestr won by two penalty goals and two tries to three tries.

Hard as it may seem on Oxford, one can only say, writes a *Daily Mail* reporter "It serves them right." They should most certainly have converted all three tries scored in the first half, and then all would have been well.

Contrary to expectations, the game was a rare fast one. The Leicester forwards throughout the game were getting the ball eight times out of ten, but the Oxford backs were much faster and cleverer than their opponents, and so more or less equalised matters.

PARI-MUTUEL IN NEW YORK.

RACING MEN'S COMING CAMPAIGN.

In order to rehabilitate racing in New York State, the *Daily Mail* correspondent in New York writes the magnates of the Turf will start a campaign this winter to place the sport on a popular foundation. The move will have a threefold object—the betterment of sport, a tax which will bring into the State Treasury at least dols. 500,000 a year, and donations to hospitals, orphan asylums, and all worthy charities that will equal the tax paid to the State.

A proposition will be made to those who oppose racing on the ground of the betting involved, to assist in the passage of a law which will permit betting by means of the pari-mutuel system, which has been made legal in many States, because it does away with bookmaking and minimises betting.

Many leading sportsmen are favourable toward this form of betting. They say the pari-mutuel will serve to wipe out the Turf plunger and will act as a check against any desire to bet large sums of money. They say that the paramount feature of pari-mutuel betting—the more money you bet the less odds you receive—will check any desire to bet large sums.

If the pari-mutuel is permitted under the protection of the law, the racing associations propose to deduct 8 or 10 per cent. of what passes through the booths. This 8 or 10 per cent., less the cost of the running expenses, such as clerk hire, printing, etc., will be turned over to the State, to be devoted to hospitals, orphan asylums and other institutions of similar character. The racing associations' revenue will be derived only from the admission fees to the track.

The friends of racing claim that the State's revenue from the pari-mutuel will amount to at least dol. 500,000 a year.

POPULARITY OF BOATING.

STRIKING FIGURES FOR THE THAMES.

The popularity of boating on the river Thames would seem to be on the increase—judging from the figures published by the Thames Conservancy for the past summer. Appended are the figures for the chief locks in the main boating area :—

	Ladnches.	Other Boats	Launches	Others	Increase
Teddington Lock	1045	2085	44	1936	
Molesey Lock	747	24540	182	7365	
Sunbury Lock	421	8249	97	167	
Boulter's Lock	635	9373	184	856	
Boulter's Conveyor	—	3859	—	577	
ookham Lock	464	8856	35	576	
Marlow Lock	339	5993	118	120	
Marsh Lock	232	7926	1	151	

It should, of course, be remembered that the summer of 1912 was very wet, and an increase was to be expected, but this would not wholly explain the very large growth in the totals at certain locks on the lower river.

LADY AVIATOR'S RECORD.

Mme. Pallier, the well-known aviator with her Astra-Nieuport biplane, has won the "Femina" Cup by covering a distance of 290 kilometres, or 180 miles, in 3 1-2 hours, thus beating the former record of 254 kilometres, established by Mlle. Dutrieu in 1911. The performance took place at Chalons.

It will be recalled that Mme. Pallier came into prominence soon after she had obtained her license as an air pilot by duplicating the performance of Comte de Lambert in circling the Eiffel Tower twice.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINER.

FORWARD POLICY OF THE PORT AUTHORITY.

Evidence of the appreciation by the shipping world of the forward policy of the Port of London Authority was provided in mail week, the *Standard* states, by the berthing within Tilbury Dock of the White Star Liner Ceramic, a new boat of 18,480 tons, engaged in trade between this country and Australia. The Ceramic is 4,000 tons greater than that of any boat which has previously entered Tilbury. During the few days the Ceramic will lie Tilbury previous to the completion of her voyage at Liverpool, she will land between 5,000 and 6,000 tons of general cargo, and about 1,300 tons of frozen meat and provisions.

Since the Port of London Authority came into existence in the spring of 1909, London's sea trade has steadily increased. Confidence has been given to shipowners by the beginning of a most ambitious programme of extensions and improvements. Millions are to be spent within the next few years enlarging and deepening docks, widening and deepening the river channels, and providing new jetties for the more rapid discharge of cargoes. Tilbury, of course, being nearest the open sea, will provide the most striking results of this forward policy, and an extension of the main dock is in progress which will bring the enclosed deep water area up to 72 acres. The railway accommodation for goods at Tilbury may be gauged by the fact that there are twenty-six miles of rails within the dock confines. The Tilbury Docks are used by the Atlantic Transport Line, the Bibby Line, City Line, Clan Line, Hamburg Steamers, Harrison Line, Kosmos Line, Orient Line, Ostend Line, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and the White Star Line.

There is in hand, however, another improvement at Tilbury which will tend to increase the popularity of the Port of London among the owners of giant liners. The Port of London Authority, recognising that there is a growing demand for accommodation which will enable vessels of the part-cargo type to discharge with the utmost despatch, has decided to build an extensive jetty in the open river, immediately south of the Tilbury Docks. This jetty will be so designed as to enable a big vessel to discharge her cargo simultaneously on to the covered wharves and into barges ranged on either side of her.

London's share in the shipping trade of the United Kingdom amounted last year to £383,629,052. The tonnage entering the port during the three months, April-June, 1912, amounted to 6,024,438 net. This year during the same three months the tonnage rose to 7,705,708.

THE FIRE-DAMP WHISTLE.

INVENTION OF GERMAN PROFESSOR.

MINERS' PROTECTION AGAINST EXPLOSIONS.

By the invention of a so-called "fire-damp whistle" which was briefly described by Reuter recently. Professor Habe, the Director of the Kaiser William Institute for Physical and Electro Chemistry, and his assistant, Dr. Leiser, claim to have solved one of the greatest problems with which the mining expert is faced, that of constructing an instrument which will give a safe and timely warning of the presence of fire-damp. The discovery, which was the subject of a lecture and demonstration before the Kaiser has attracted much attention here writes the Berlin correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* but the descriptions of the instrument that have appeared in the Press have been up to now so scanty that it was difficult to form any opinion as to its value. Through the kindness of Professor Haber, who was good enough to receive me in the Kaiser William Institute in Dahlem and to explain his invention in detail, I am now able to give a more complete account of the instrument, which, if it fulfils the hopes that are placed upon it, should prove the means of saving many lives.

THE DAVY LAMP.

Fire-damp, that nightmare of the miner which up to now it has been impossible either to get rid of or control, is harmless so long as the quantity in the air remains small. It is when the percentage rises to about 5 per cent that an explosive mixture is formed which ignites at once at the approach of a flame. Unfortunately, the only really satisfactory means of registering the presence of fire-damp has been up to now the flame of the miner's lamp. To the experienced eye it is possible to discover, through the changed appearance in the flame, the presence of more than 1 per cent of fire-damp. At the same time innumerable accidents have proved the extreme danger attached to the use of this rough-and-ready method. The great step forward was taken with the invention of the Davy safety lamp, but, though the risk was reduced, it was by no means abolished as is shown by the fact that even now more than 60 per cent of the accidents in Prussian mines are due to fire-damp explosions.

It was hoped that with the use of electricity for lighting purposes a special "flame" lamp might be invented by which the presence of fire-damp might be registered without the old risk of explosion. Nevertheless, so Professor Haber tells me, all attempts to solve the problem along these lines have proved a failure. Innumerable experiments have been made in the Kaiser William Institute itself, but without success, and in the end Professor Haber and his assistant turned from this method of registering the presence of gas by the chemical change in the flame to a test which depends on physico-chemical or acoustic activities. The appeal to the eye was discarded in favour of an appeal to the ear, and the result of their experiments is the "fire-damp whistle" or pump, an instrument which produces a whistling sound varying in character, according to the purity of the air pumped through it, from a long steady note when the air is free from gas to a series of rapid and unmistakable trills when the percentage of fire-damp approaches the danger point of 5 per cent. In this way the miner runs no risk of his first warning being an explosion, as he did when the lamp as used. The presence of the dangerous gas is made known at once by the broken trills of the whistle.

LIKE A CYCLE PUMP.

In outward appearance the instrument is very like a cycle pump without a handle. It consists of a round metal case, 25 centimetres long and 6 centimentres in diameter, the lower part of which can be pulled in and out like an ordinary pump. The chief feature of the instrument consists of two whistles in the form of "closed" pipes. For the benefit of those whose acquaintance with acoustics is small it may be explained that the tone of a whistle is determined either by the length of the pipe or by the composition of the air within it. In the case of the "fire-damp whistle" the pipes of both whistles, being of the same length, give out the same note when the air within both is of the same quality. When the air in one pipe, however, is of a different composition—that is, when it is in this case impregnated with fire-damp—this steady note becomes broken and changes into a trill. The filling of the pipes with two different currents of air is made possible by the fact that the compartment in each pipe below the mouth of the whistle is shut off by a thin plate of mica, so that, since there is no connection between the lower parts of the pipes, the air in the one is shut off from the air in the other. Before going down into the mine the tube of the one pipe is filled with pure air, which cannot mix with the air of the mine, since it is connected with it by a very long (three metres) and thin exhaustion tube. The tube of the second pipe is filled in the mine itself by the drawing out of the pump. By means of this suction the mine air is drawn along a narrow tube into a filter in which it is cleansed from dust, water, and carbonic acid. It then passes into the tube of the second pipe, and after filling this continues by another tube into the upper chamber of the instrument. From here it is conveyed into the cavity left at the bottom of the instrument through the drawing out of the pump. As the pump is gradually brought back to its original position through the action of the vacuum, the air in the lower cavity is forced back again through the same tube into the upper chamber and from there through still another pipe into the upper part of both whistles and out through the mouth immediately above the mica plate.

A DANGER TRILL.

As has been already explained, the note of the whistles is determined by the air in the lower tubes, below the mica plates, the fact that it is mine air which is forced through the mouth of the whistles being immaterial. If the air that is drawn in from the mine into the second pipe is as pure as the air with which the first pipe has been previously filled the sound given out by the whistles is one long, steady note. Should 1 per cent of fire-damp be present a broken note is emitted, with two beats to the second. These beats increase in rapidity, as the percentage of fire-damp increases, to a rapid trill. This alteration in the note given out is, as Professor Haber proved to me by actual demonstration, perceptible at once. Experiments carried out in the mine itself can be easily distinguished by the miners up to a distance of at least 100 metres.

The application of sound as a means of registering the presence of fire-damp is, as Professor Haber was careful to inform me, by no means new. Its use was first suggested by an Englishman, Professor G. Forbes, as early as 1880. Unfortunately his instrument (a tube with at one end a tuning fork, at the other a piston) proved of little practical use, since its action depended not only on the composition but also on the density of the atmosphere, and the mechanism necessary for controlling the changes in temperature was far too elaborate. Together with Mr. Blackley, Professor Forbes invented a second instrument very like that of Professor Haber's but with only one current of air for both pipes. Later (in 1893) a M Hardy, of Dreux, produced an instrument worked by two bellows and two currents, one of pure and one of mine air. This too, proved far too cumbersome for practical purposes, and for many years the system of a sound register has been left aside as hopeless. "These instruments," wrote the chief mining organ in Germany some years ago, "may be all very well in a musical conservatorium; in a mine they are useless."

WHAT THE INVENTOR CLAIMS.

Professor Haber is very modest over his invention. He does not, he says, claim to have solved the whole difficulty. His instrument, it is true, has been already used experimentally in a mine at Dortmund, and has proved a success. But it is quite possible, he points out, that the final form has not yet been reached, and that many improvements on it will be made later. What he claims to have done is to have drawn attention once more to the acoustic method first suggested by Professor Forbes. The principle of Forbes and Hardy, he maintains, was, despite all the attempts that have been made to discredit it, the right one. It was the application alone, in earlier instruments, that was wrong. So long as a great quantity of pure air was necessary in order to produce the changes in tone the instruments were too unwieldy for practical purposes. But with the improvements introduced by himself and Dr. Leiser a simple and handy instrument has been evolved which demands no more from the miner than a simple pumping action.

Professor Haber is now engaged in converting his "whistle pump" from the experimental stage into a convenient instrument to be carried about by the miner. The suggestion that an electric lamp should be attached to the top of the pump, so that one and the same instrument should be used both as lamp and as a fire-damp signal, he rejects as unnecessary. The pump, he points out, can easily be attached to the belt of the miner, while the lamp can be carried in just the same way as before.

Important as this invention may prove, it does not, of course, touch the other great terror of the English miner, that of coaldust. In Prussia, so I was informed by Professor Haber, this danger does not exist, since all the mines are damp. It is surprising, said Professor Haber as I left him, that some method has not been discovered by which the atmosphere of the English mines could also be made damp.

"TIPS" IN KIND.

HOW A CLERGYMAN RAN THE GAUNTLET.

The servants of a certain London hotel, men who keep alive as perhaps no others can the old tradition of the toll gate, are telling the story against themselves. A visitor, says the *Daily Mail*, has got past them scot free. They do not think any the worse of him for it. They honor the foe that comes with fearless eyes.

He was a simple old clergyman who took a quiet room on the top floor, "with a view of St. Paul's, please." Obviously he was not hotel-wise. He had brought no soap with him, and ordered a cake of it from the hotel store, as well as a candle, which he said he preferred to electricity for its "wholesome light."

Touching items in his next morning's bill were: "Soap, 1s." and "candle, 6d." The old gentleman looked benignly at the bill; but before leaving the room, into his left tail pocket went the soap, into the right the candle.

At the hotel entrance the staff was drawn up in line. The old clergyman approached. A pat on the head for the page boy; "Thank you so much," to the man who does nothing genially. This was a bad beginning. But the two porters approached with extended palms. From his pockets the clergyman produced the candle and pressed it into the sub-porter's hand, saying: "Sixpence for you." Into the great gold-laced functionary's hand went the soap: "A shilling for you, my friend." The recipients were still gazing at their palms at the generous donor got into his taxi cab.

MRS. JORDAN.

CASKET OF UNPUBLISHED LETTERS.

Some two hundred and twenty unpublished letters from Mrs. Jordan, the actress, to the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV., are just now exciting considerable interest, and several descendants of Mrs. Jordan have carefully inspected them.

The letters rest in an old wooden casket, which bears ample evidence of having been forcibly opened. Mrs. Jordan's private life was one of the scandals of the period. She had a daughter by her first manager in Ireland, and five children by Sir Richard Ford, whose name she bore for some years. Then, in 1790, she became the mistress of the Duke of Clarence, and this association lasted until 1811, when an allowance was made for her eleven children and herself.

Although many of the letters are undated, they cover a considerable part of the period when Mrs. Jordan was the mistress of the Prince. Many are written from Bushey, and the remainder from various provincial towns visited by Mr. Jordan during her tours as an actress.

They are entirely devoid of scandal, and are full of expression of tender solicitude for her children and the Duke of Clarence, but one or two contain allusions to a matter which seemed to cause Miss Jordan the greatest anxiety and much worry. It was obviously a case of black mail levied by some person who had benefited much by her charity.

A few years ago a series of letters from Mrs. Jordan were sold at Sotheby's, but at that time it was thought there were but few others in existence. The late Mr J. Pierpont Morgan had made up his mind to become the possessor of the casket and its contents, but his death intervened, and Mr. Sabin retains them.

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HER NEW YEAR'S EVE,
By Mrs. C. E. Weighall.

WHEN THE THAW CAME,
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THE KITTENS AND THE PLUM-PUDDING.
By Louis Wain.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Tuesday, 2nd December, 1913.

IN TROUBLED WATERS.

The campaign in India over the treatment of Indian labourers in South Africa has entered on a new and significant phase. A furious agitation having been worked up all over the country, by means of sensational stories of cruelty and torture, it is now sought to impress the European mind with the belief that grave consequences to the British Empire are likely to result from the attitude adopted by the Union Government. We hear no more from Mr. Gokhale of Natal coal wet with the blood of the Indian labourer. The charges of flogging and shooting helpless victims of South African brutality which, decorated with rhetorical embroidery, were disseminated broadcast, have, so far as it has been possible to put them to the test, proved to be unfounded. But there has been no attempt, so far as we have observed, to deprecate the violence and rioting indulged in by large bodies of coolies in Natal. The "horrors of slavery" propaganda, however, has served its purpose, and now the British Government and people and the British administrators of India are being gravely warned of what may be in store for them. In a speech which he delivered at Delhi on Saturday, Mr. Gokhale is reported to have said that the position of their countrymen in South Africa was getting desperate, but they must not lose heart. "Rightly or wrongly" he proceeded "there was a universal belief throughout India, that the Imperial Government was far more careful of the susceptibilities of the Europeans in South Africa than of the feelings or rights of the hundreds of millions of His Majesty's Indian subjects. Any one could see that such a belief, if allowed to grow into a settled conviction, was bound to be followed by the gravest consequences both to India and to the whole Empire." Mr. Gokhale is at all events to be congratulated on his plain speaking, but we regret that in regard to this speech we are unable to congratulate him upon anything else. Nor can we share with him the conviction that the Viceroy performed a service to the Empire by expressing at Mad as his fervent sympathy with the men who have deliberately set themselves against the law in South Africa. That speech has undoubtedly aroused in tense indignation in the country involved; it has been aptly likened by an English newspaper to "pouring ghee on the fire;" and we fail to see how the interests of Indians in South Africa are served by exasperating the Colonists. We do not imagine, moreover, that the picture drawn by Mr. Gokhale will have a terrifying effect. Mr. Gokhale, as we have before pointed out, is perfectly cognisant of the difficulties of the Imperial Government in this matter. If it lay with them, there would be no ground for complaining of the treatment of the Indians in Natal, or in the Transvaal, or in any other part of South Africa. Why then should there be "a universal belief throughout India that the Imperial Government was far more careful of the susceptibilities of the Europeans in South Africa, than of the feelings or rights of the hundreds of millions of His Majesty's Indian subjects"? This belief could not spontaneously come into existence. Who then has been responsible for its propagation? And who will be to blame if grows into a settled conviction? What is certain is that, in face of the denials of Lord Gladstone and of the Union Ministry, and of the evidence produced in Courts of Justice, wildly sensational statements are still being disseminated in India, and that these allegations are producing a most mischievous effect. The audience at a public meeting in Bombay, a few days ago, were told that, "thanks to the oppressive regulations of martial law, the backs of their countrymen and countrywomen were bleeding owing to flogging." As recently as Friday last, a Madras daily journal headed its South African telegrams with the following :—

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE

STRIKERS STARVED TO DEATH.

FATAL ASSAULTS ON INDIANS.

BRUTES IN HUMAN MOULDS.

If such tactics are openly adopted in Presidency Towns, it is not difficult to imagine what must be going on in the outlying districts. A grave responsibility, therefore, lies upon political leaders in India, a responsibility which neither rhetoric nor sophistry will enable them to evade. The result of the prosecution of Sir Duncan Mackenzie, which, it may be emphasised, was undertaken by the Government, throws significant light on the campaign which has been carried on in South Africa. Charges of an odious character were brought by Indians against Sir Duncan, who is a prominent public man in Natal. But, after a trial lasting a week, the magistrate found that the complainants and their witnesses "had been proved in cross-examination and by the documentary and oral evidence of the defence to be prevaricating on all the material points of the allegations." In every instance, it was added, the defence had proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the charges were false. We have been told that the statements of Lord Gladstone and General Botha are unworthy of acceptance; attempts have been made to throw discredit on the evidence of doctors who testified that a man who, it was alleged, had been flogged to death; died from natural causes; and we shall feel no surprise if the decision of the South African Court is treated with derision by the champions of the Indians. But no progress is being made towards ameliorating the condition of these unfortunate people; on the contrary, their grievances are being swallowed up in the larger controversy that has been raised.

CENSORSHIP OF THEATRES. The censorship of theatres is a very vital matter, because in it there lies an obvious danger to serious drama, while at the same time it may allow the pandering to lower tastes which some places of amusement, music-halls in particular, are not above resorting to for the sake of the box-office receipts. The question is very prominent at Home at the present time, owing to the vacancy in the Examinerships of Plays and to the controversy in the Press over the performance of Gaby Deslys at the Palace Theatres. It cannot long remain undisputed that a censorship exercised before a play is produced is quite inefficient and totally incapable of achieving its object. A play or sketch cannot be judged from manuscript; it has to be seen, for suggestive gestures and undesirable by-play can be introduced in a performance, of which no hint is given in the manuscript. A Parliamentary Commission has reported against the continuance of the censorship in its present form, and the House of Commons has voted its abolition. With an Examiner's office now vacant, therefore, the opportunity should be taken to make a more practical effort at censorship—the need of which is only too apparent, despite the arguments and ridicule of high-souled exponents of a spurious liberty. Mr. Henry Arthur Jones suggests that theatres and music-halls should be placed under an Inspector General, who will veto nothing before production, but who will vigorously prosecute any offender against decency. This is undoubtedly a suggestion on the right lines, and a few prosecutions and exemplary impositions would soon spread a wholesome regard for public decency—and the law. But while Mr. Jones's plan might be workable in London, it is not explained how it can be applied to the Provinces, where the need for such control is equally great. Then, again, it is time the matter were looked at also from the point of view of those who resort to cinematograph theatres, where, with all the cinema's admitted value as a pleasure-giving and instructive form of entertainment, there is a growing tendency to show undesirable films for the same reason that questionable sketches are given on music-hall stages The problem is not without its importance in India, since in some picture-houses in this country films are shown which are highly undesirable and which, while viewed as exaggerations by Europeans, are apt to be regarded as true portraits of life in Europe by Indian spectators.

Notes of the Day.

Bankipore, but newly raised to the dignity of a capital city, still lacks the elegant buildings which befit the seat of a Government. Enthusiastic local correspondents, having in mind those which itis intended to erect, write about the building of "a new capital." This is taking rather a glorified view of things, and the set of buildings, with which the Viceroy made a beginning yesterday in laying the foundation-stone of the Legislative Council Chamber, will be modestly befitting the youngest province in India.

Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, during his long residence in Bombay, always displayed a great solicitude for children. This characteristic has not forsaken him in Indore. Common report in Central India has it that the children of Indore are the most polite in the whole of the country, and the Chief Minister apparently accepts the tradition. At the recent birthday celebrations he acknowledged that the children were more courteous and reverential towards their elders than he had found them in most other places, and he commended to the Maharajah the special care of the little ones, who were the future hope of the State.

The civilians at Zabern in Alsace got the worst of it after all, so that German official convention was duly observed. Yesterday we remarked that we were surprised that the lieutenant, who described the towns people as "Alsatian vagabonds", was punished at all. So apparently were his troops—and annoyed. They sallied into the streets and seemingly arrested everyone who came their way who was not in uniform. The bag included two judges, the Public Prosecutor and a solicitor, who were immediately locked in the barrack cells. Next day the magistrate, being a civilian, released them, and as they had after all escaped with their lives we suppose being Germans, they must not grumble. The Imperial Chancellor has ordered "a strict inquiry," but that possibly is as far as his strictness will go.

A correspondent writes to a Calcutta contemporary vigorously defending Aden against the criticisms of another writer. Aden, says this gentleman, is a much-maligned spot, and he declares that he would be very happy to be stationed there once more. He is especially indignant with the statement that 'a careful man will use sixty rupees' (£4) worth of water in a month for his ablutions.' I was in Aden for seven months, so I ought to know any facts about the place. The cost of water is one rupee per hundred gallons, so according to Mr. Alex Scott a 'careful' man would need 6,000 gallons a month, or about 200 gallons a day! I used to manage very comfortably with ten gallons a day, of which five gallons was free issue. My water bill never exceeded Rs. 5 any month." Cheap water alone, however, does not create a Paradise.

Opium-eating is a habit more closely associated with the East, where to the native it is frequently regarded as a necessity, than with the West, but recent disclosures once more direct attention to the fact that it is a common practice in at least one part of England. The subject is raised by the death of a woman in Sheffield, which was due either wholly or in part to the regular taking of the drug, and, as a contemporary remarks, the habit is common in the Fen district. The conditions there seem to be to some extent analogous to those which obtain in some parts of India. The people take opium not perhaps because they regard it as a necessity, but at all events because it is considered a valuable specific for ague which in the damp and low-lying Fen country is a prevalent disease. At an inquest some years ago an old man in one of the Fen towns, himself an almost life-long opium-eater, said it was no uncommon thing to see old people go straight from the relieving officer's door with their weekly dole to buy opium, mostly in the form of pills.

The speech of Mr. Churchill, which is being quoted at Washington, in that in which he described the open oil market as a mockery, and stated that the Admiralty's ultimate policy was to become the producer of its own supply. In the same speech he announced the conclusion of a contract with the Mexican Eagle Company, directed by Lord Cowdray. It was undoubtedly largely for the purpose of supplying the British Admiralty that Lord Murray, acting in Lord Cowdray's interests, secured further oil concessions in Central and South America; but a few days ago the abandonment of the Colombian concession was announced on account of the political feeling which it had aroused. In view of the opinion which is now being expressed in Washington it would not be surprising, if after a decent interval, the Colombian concessions were taken up by the United States. In the meantime, it is reported from Constantinople that Britain has obtained all oil-rights in Mesopotamia, Arabia and Syria, so that her interests are not being neglected.

His Excellency Lord Carmichael will be patron of the Indian Science Congress, to be held in Calcutta in January.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

OUR FINANCIAL PALLADIUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESSPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

The Bank of Bengal has often been referred to by commercial orators as the palladium of our financial security, and we have just had a convincing proof that the proposition is far from being a rhetorical extravagance. But for the courageous action of the bank in going last week to the assistance of the hundi-dealers of Burra Bazar, and rescuing them in spite of themselves from their perilous position, we should have had in Calcutta a panic nearly as bad as that which has played havoc with the Bombay shroff bazar. I told you in my last letter of the dismay caused by the report that one of the richest Marwari firms in the city had been unable to meet a promissory note for two and a half lakhs. Well, the debacle expected to result from that default was prevented simply by the prompt action of the Bank of Bengal, which decided to save the situation at all costs. When Mr. Warren, the acting Secretary, first went out with offers of succour, he was met with considerable suspicion—it was a case of *Timeo Danaos*—but he was not long in proving the sincerity of his motives and the strength of his resources. Then the Marwaris flocked to him with the confidence of trustful childhood. The panic in the market was dissipated, and on Monday last, the ordinary routine of business was restored. It would be untrue to say that things are lively now; that could hardly be with money so dear and so much wanted to finance the jute crop. But there is no talk of heavy failures in the bazar and no runs on well-established banks. Everywhere one goes in Clive Street and its classic vicinity, one hears nothing but praise of the generous and enlightened policy of the directors of the Bank of Bengal, who, of course, took their cue from their acting Secretary. If any man deserves to be honoured by the Government of Bengal, it is Mr. Warren, who had the imagination to be bold and the ability to be successful. He is an Irishman, which explains much. It is the general opinion among Irishmen here that if a cautious Scotchman had been at the helm a very different course would have been steered, one quite safe for the Bank, no doubt, but of no earthly use to prevent a calamity in the bazar. An English merchant, who has worked for forty years in Calcutta, buttonholed me in the Royal Exchange on Monday last, and told me that Mr. Warren's dash in affronting the crisis was unique in the financial history of the city, and no man better deserved a knighthood. It is an opinion endorsed by all qualified to speak with authority on the subject.

THE RACES.

There is one class of people which is not to be comforted by the restorer of financial confidence and credit, namely, the bookmakers. What they want is to see is plenty of sportsmen with plenty of money to spend at the races which begin to-day. They are afraid that the number of their patrons will be smaller this year than ever before, and there will be no heavy plunging. Of course, the Marwaris are among the bookmaker's best customers, and it is quite on the cards that they will be chastened by the trouble they have just passed through; but there is no lack of money to spend among the sporting European jutewallahs and coalmen, not to speak of the opulent tea planters who have had a magnificent year. The last-named make Calcutta their Mecca, and not one among them would think his *haj* complete if he did not have a flutter at the races. The pronounced partiality of H. E. the Governor for the Turf has increased the popularity of the institution, and everybody knows that to attend a race meeting without backing a horse is like eating an egg without salt. I am, therefore, inclined to think that our friend, the fielder, is crying out before he is hurt and conjuring up a bogey for the more pleasure of a thrill. Lord Carmichael is opening the racing season of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club in style. He lunches to-day with the Stewards, and will be present all through the card of the First Extra. This touch of nature makes for an enormous popularity.

OLYMPIANS AT PLAY.

I have seldom seen so dazzling a company of official talent, bravery, and beauty as filled the Theatre Royal on Monday night, when Lord and Lady Carmichael, attended by a brilliant staff, sat in the centre box to witness the performance of Somerset Maughan's clever comedy, "Lady Frederick". The piece was produced by Mr. A. W. Watson. Socially he is a kind of Admirable Crichton: a dandy in the drawing-room, *le beau sabreur* on the maidan, and a savant in the study. His histrionic ability was long suspected, but few of the outside public had any idea that he was the most accomplished male amateur the local stage has seen since Major Newnham Davis left Calcutta lamenting. With great good fortune he has found his exact female counterpart in Mrs. Duncan Macpherson, the wife of the member of the Board of Revenue. Thirteen years ago she came to Calcutta as a leading lady of the Gaiety Company which the late Maharajah of Cooch Behar brought out under a guarantee. The company included the late Gayno Rowlands, who was in her time the most popular soubrette on the London stage. Mrs. Macpherson's acting was always most acceptable. She did not then, however, give promise of the superb talent for comedy which in the part of Lady Frederick she exhibited on Monday last. Mr. Watson played the part of Paradine Fouldes, and as you know the whole interest of the plot centres in the manœuvres of these two middle-aged worldlings who finally marry each other and thus work out their destiny. Their dialogue is particularly smart and racy, and their views of life have a piquancy of sub-acidity. In requires really capable acting to carry through an association like this without boring or cloying, and we got it from Mrs. Macpherson and Mr. Watson. All the time they were on the audience was in a ripple of mirth which with the denouement rose to laughter, mingled with tears. The tribute to the fine artistry of the players was as enthusiastic as I have seen in any theatre, and you must remember that the audience was in the highest degree placid and critical. These leading actors were well supported, in fact, it is rare to see in an amateur company a balance so true. The performance was given in aid of the Calcutta charities, which benefitted greatly. It is the hope of all that before Calcutta loses Mrs. Macpherson, owing to the impending retirement of her husband from the service, she will in conjunction with Mr. Watson once again witch us with her delightful comedy.

THE HEALTH OFFICER.

There was entertainment of a very different kind in Corporation Hall, on Wednesday, but it nevertheless made great mirth for the nation. The provocation was the appointment of a Health Officer. I told you in a previous letter that Mr. Payne, the new Chairman of the Corporation, had fixed his heart on Dr. Corbin, the present Health Officer of Stockport, whom he met in England, and who had been recommended by Sir Shirley Murphy. The other candidate was Dr. Crake who has been acting Health Officer of Calcutta since the resignation of Dr. Pearse. He came out to Calcutta thirteen years ago as one of the plague officers, and about ten years ago was absorbed by the Calcutta Municipality. His local experience was his strongest credential. Only last year he made for the Improvement Trust a sanitary census of the northern town, earning the encomiums of officials and publicists alike for his tact and thoroughness. In the present election he had a strong following, which included the most distinguished medicos in the Corporation. Mr. Payne was so impressed by the superior qualifications of Dr. Corbin, that he not only hazarded the authority of the chair on his election, but also insisted on that gentleman being given the salary he demanded, which was Rs. 500 more than what Dr. Crake was willing to accept. After a heated discussion, however, Dr. Crake got in by a majority of 8 votes in a poll of forty-two. The town is well pleased with the result, only one voice being raised against it in the Press. Dr. Crake will, I feel sure, justify his election. He is capable and industrious, and extremely devoted to duty. In all his thirteen years of service in Calcutta, he has been home on leave only once, which is something of a record. He is well liked by the Indians and the Europeans also hold him in high esteem. So he starts with all the weights in his favour.

DANGEROUS STREETS.

If there is a wrong way of doing things, and a wrong time to do them, the Calcutta Municipal Executive may be trusted to make the discovery and forthwith flout it in the face of the public. Early in the year Lord Carmichael, in a resolution on the Municipal administration, upbraided Mr. Maddox for pulling up the streets at the busiest season in order to repair them. We were under the fond delusion that that gubernatorial rebuke would make for reformation, but it seems that the Calcutta Municipality was damned from its birth. We are at the beginning of the cold season, and the town is as full as it can hold. This is just the time the Chief Engineer has selected to experiment with his new discovery of tar macadam on streets in the congested business areas. Chowringhee is daily deluged with oil on which horses slither, fall and break either own limbs or the limbs of the people in the carriages they draw. There is a great outcry, and the papers are full of indignant letters. But Mr. Barney Maccabe, the Chief Engineer, aforesaid, goes on. He has got the *hookum* to get the roads in the European quarter in tip-top order against the visit of the Viceroy, and *bedad* he knows of no other way of doing it. I hear that several owners of disabled horses are sending the Chairman claims for damages. If he repudiates responsibility a test case is to be filed in the High Court. This should bring matters to a head. The irony of it all is that there is more than a sporting chance of the Viceroy not coming to Calcutta at all. There would be no public lamentation if he stayed away even at the last moment. What lends colour to the rumour that Lord Hardinge will abandon his visit is the delay of the advertisement of the details of his leave. These should have appeared a month ago.

LORD HALDANE ON LOVE.

HIS SIMPLE CURE.

Advice to Undergraduates in love was given on November 14, by Lord Haldane, the Lord Chancellor (who is a bachelor,) in his inaugural address as Honorary President of the Associated Societies of Edinburgh University.

In life they were subjected, said Lord Haldane, to all sorts of reverses, great and small. There was only one way of providing against the depressions which they brought in their train, and that was by acquiring the large outlook. The Undergraduate might find himself "ploughed" in an examination, or in debt, or for that matter—and do not let them overlook its possibility—hopelessly in a love affair, or he might suffer from the depression which was deepest when it arose from no external cause.

If he would escape from the consequent sense of despair, he must visualise his feelings and set them in relief by seeking and searching out their grounds. They must aim at the largest and widest view of life and devote their highest energies to attaining it.

To some it would come in the form of Christianity, to others in that of some other high religion, it might be, originating in the East. To others it would come in the shape of philosophy. To yet others, art would bring the embodiment of the truth that the ideal and the real, the infinite and the finite, did not really exist apart, but were different aspects of a single reality.

Speaking of the religious outlook, Lord Haldane said we now sought God, not without but within The hindrances to spiritual life to-day were moral rather than intellectual. They arose from a lessened readiness to accept authority of any kind.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward Mails of the Nov. 21 left Aden at 8 a. m. on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a. m. on Friday next.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's. s. s. "Marmora" arrived at Plymouth on the morning of Nov. 29.

THE B. I S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Orna" left London on the afternoon of Nov. 29.

S. AFRICAN CHARGES.

MORE DEMANDS FOR AN ENQUIRY.

THE TALK OF INTERVENTION.

"FOOLISH TO SCOLD AND ABUSE."

NEWSPAPER'S ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL CONDITION.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 1.

A meeting of Indians was held to-day, with William Hosken, ex-Member of the Legistative Assembly, Mr. Ritch and some members of the Labour Party on the platform.

Mr. Ritch said he knew it was true that men had been flogged, as he had seen the marks on their bodies and had heard people of the mine admit that they had flogged Indians.

A resolution, similar to that at Pietermaritzburg, was passed.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Meetings of Indians were held in Pietermaritzburg and Durban, yesterday, each attended by a thousand persons.

Resolutions were passed supporting the demand for an enquiry into the cases of the alleged shooting and assaulting of Indians, on which Indians should be represented, and affirming their determination to continue the movement.

A number of women addressed the meeting at Pietermaritzburg.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The *Morning Post* prints an article critically examining the demands for Imperial intervention on behalf of the Indians in South Africa, which is voiced by the *Daily News*, by Lord Ampthill and in other quarters.

The article shows that the consequence would be that the Union Government would resign, like the Natal government did in 1906. As Sir Thomas Smartt has made it clear that he will support General Botha, no other Government would be obtainable and the Imperial Government would be compelled to take over the government of South Africa, risk a rebellion, or give way as it did in 1906.

Talk of intervention, the article continues, is foolish. It is also foolish to scold and abuse. The Imperial Government and the Government of India must make the best terms they can by friendly representations, but with a view to the balance of parties in South Africa, Racial feeling has been aroused by the Indians' methods of agitation, and there is little hope of obtaining a really satisfactory settlement.

The Imperial Government might, however, provide a refuge for Indians who refuse to submit to the conditions and who regard them as intolerable by framing a colonisation scheme in, say, the Sudan, where magnificent land is coming under irrigation and urgently requires cultivators. A generous scheme on such lines would both benefit the Sudan and would show the Indians that the Imperial Government is still deeply interested in their welfare.—Reuter.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 1.

The Chairman of the South African Fund Committee, Poona, has communicated to the Viceroy a resolution unanimously passed by the committee expressing deep gratitude to His Excellency for his speech at Madras.

DEPUTATION MEETS LORD CREWE.

DELHI, Dec. 1.

The Secretary of State for India is receiving to-day a deputation of Indians in London, including Sir M. Bhownaggree and Mr. Amir Alifin connection with the position of Indians in South Africa.

NO DISCUSSION AT UNITED PROVINCES COUNCIL.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 1.

At a meeting of the United Provinces Council to-day, Sir James Meston speaking of the business before the meeting, said several questions referring to the South African trouble had been omitted from the agenda, as he did not think the Imperial Government and Government of India ought to be hampered.

The Towa Areas Bill was taken into consideration and passed.

DEAD IN A TURKISH PRISON.

SUICIDE OR TORTURE?

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 1.

The man, Mustapha, one of the assassins of Mahmud Shefket Pasha, is officially stated to have committed suicide in prison.

It is generally believed, however, that he succumbed to the police methods used to extort information regarding the doings of Prince Saba-ed-Din and other opponents of the Government.

Mustapha's death gravely complicates the international difficulty.—Reuter.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Dec. 1.

The P. and O. s.s "Salsette" left here at 8 a.m. to-day with outward mails of Nov. 21.

The "Mooltan" left at the same time with mails for Colombo and Australia.—Reuter.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

CONCESSIONS TO BRITAIN.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH TREATY.

NAVIGATION ON THE TIGRIS AND EUPHRATES.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The *Daily Telegraph* gives prominence to a letter from what the paper describes as a well-informed correspondent in Constantinople, saying that the Anglo-Turkish Treaty, which was initialled last May, has been amended as follows:—

Britain is granted a concession of all oil-wells in Arabia and Mesopotamia, and apparently also Syria.

The Sultan of Koweit receives a large hinterland, making him the principal power in Arabia.

The monopoly of navigation on the Euphrates and Tigris will be exercised by an international company, the capital of which will be nominally half British, one-quarter Turkish, and a quarter German, but in reality half British and half German.—Reuter.

THE ALSATIAN RIOT.

TWO JUDGES ARRESTED.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Two judges were among those arrested at Zabern, for refusing to recognise the orders of the soldiers to move on. All those arrested were subsequently released.—Reuter.

INDISCRIMINATE ARRESTS BY POLICE.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The details of the Zabern affair are astounding. After the flight of the crowd, the troops arrested people indiscriminately, the prisoners including two judges, the Public Prosecutor and a solicitor just leaving the court house. Most of them were confined for the night in the cellars of the barracks. In the morning they were brought before the magistrate, who immediately released them, apparently on the ground that arrests by the military without the co-operation of the civil authorities were illegal.

The Imperial Chancellor has ordered a strict enquiry to be made.—Reuter.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.

The Kaiser received the War Minister in audience at Donaueschingen, to-day. It is understood that they discussed the Zabern affair.—Reuter.

U. S. NAVY.

NEW BUILDING PROGRAMME.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

Mr. Daniels recommends that the American naval programme in 1914 shall consist of two Dreadnoughts, eight destroyers and two submarines.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The American Navy, he said, would soon use 125 million gallons of oil fuel yearly, and he urged that America acquire her own oil-wells and refineries, quoting Mr. Winston Churchill's speech on the same subject on July 17.—Reuter.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

SAID TO HAVE LOST JEWELLERY.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The *Daily Mail* says that the police are searching for a quantity of jewellery, belonging to the Duke of Connaught, which is missing.—Reuter.

BULGARIAN PRISONERS.

PRESIDENT POINCARE TO ARBITRATE.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

President Poincare has accepted Bulgaria's proposal that he should arbitrate in the case of the prisoners still detained by Greece. The latter has not yet replied to the proposal.—Reuter.

THE MAWSON EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The "Aurora," which sailed for Antarctic to pick up Dr. Mawson, has arrived at Macquaria Island.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND STRIKE RIOTERS.

WELLINGTON Dec. 1.

Two strike rioters have been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.—Reuter.

HOME STOCKS.

Gilt-edged securities opened weak to-day on the underwriting of a new four millions 4 per cent Canadian Government loan at 97.—Reuter.

THE RULER OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 1.

The Maharaja of Mysore arrived from the capital last night to spend two weeks here before going to Bowringpett junction to open the new line of railway to Kolar town.

The Yuvaraj of Mysore left Mysore this morning to inspect the military stud farm at Kunigal.

P. & O. DIVIDEND.

FUND TO MAINTAIN PRESENT LEVEL.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

The P. and O. report says £200,000 was taken out of the profits for creating a new fund to be called the contigent fund, for the purpose of maintaining dividends at the present level. In view of the uncertainty of the outlook, the reserve was also substantially increased.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN WARSHIP STRANDED.

FIVE MEN DROWNED.

SEVASTOPOL, Dec. 1.

The Russian warship "Uralets" is stranded at Reff, midway between Kalta and Sevastopol. Her position is critical owing to a heavy swell.

A cutter from the gun-boat "Kubanets," while attempting to assist her capsized, five men being drowned.—Reuter.

COW-KILLING BY MOSLEMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

At the Burdwan Division Moslem Conference, presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Anwar yesterday, a resolution was adopted appealing to Mahomedans against cow-killing at places exposed to the public.

Other resolutions urged the separation of executive and judicial functions, and the repealing of the Press Act, protested against the South African situation and prayed for educational facilities to the Mahomedans.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner has just made a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Headquarter Fund of the Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association. His Highness, who takes a keen interest in ambulance work, has a flourishing centre of the Association at work in his State.

DR. FILIPPI'S EXPEDITION.

Dr. de Filippi, at Skardo, has been successful in receiving and registering time signals sent by wireless from Lahore. His small wireless installation has thus clearly demonstrated its usefulness.

THE SOY BEAN.

The soy bean has now had a three years' trial in Ceylon, and the opinion there is that it is not worth cultivating. It is the conclusion of the Director of Agriculture that it does not pay Europeans to cultivate it. It is a peasant industry which should be left to the natives in tropical countries.

SECRETARIATS AT DELHI.

The various Secretariats of the Government of India will be opened at Delhi this week, as the final moves are now proceeding in the case of those departments which remained at Simla, for the whole of November.

FANCY FAIR IN BOMBAY.

A VARIETY OF ATTRACTIONS.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon yesterday opened a fancy fair and charity bazaar held at the St. Mary's High School Grounds, Byculla, in aid of the new building of the Foundling Home which is being constructed at Agripada. The grounds were gaily decorated and the booths attractively laid out. There were numerous collections of needle work and other fancy articles from the convents at Parel, Bandora, and Clare-road, besides contributions from Byculla parish and several other parts of Bombay. Private firms also responded to the call of charity and had stalls.

Her Excellency, accompanied by the aide-de-camps and bodyguards, arrived at the fair at 5 p.m. and was received at the gate by His Grace Dr. Jurgens, S. J., Archbishop of Bombay, His Grace Dr. Paul Perini, S. J., Bishop of Mangalore, and several others. The Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill and Mrs. Hill were also present. On Her Excellency alighting from her carriage the cadets of the school, who were stationed in a line at the entrance, gave a salute and the school band played a selection.

The Archibishop and the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill then showed Lady Willingdon round the grounds. Her Excellency looked at the exhibits with much interest and made several purchases.

There was a very large attendance at the fair, and the stalls did good business. There was also a bioscope performance when the film "Quo Vadis" was shown. At night there was a dramatic performance.

A feature of the fair to-morrow is a baby show, which will commence at 5 o'clock. A boxing tournament is to be held on Thursday night. To-morrow the band of the Sherwood Foresters will be in attendance and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Band will play on Thursday.

The Fair, judging from the first day's attendance, will be a great success, and Mr. Dyer and Mr. Pereira, who are responsible for the arranging of the show at the request of the conference of St. Vincent de Paul, are to be congratulated.

The Dutch Government has, in view of the growing importance of the Chinese question in Netherlands, India, decided to establish in Batavia the post of a Government adviser for Chinese affairs.

THE VICEROY ON WAR.

BIHAR LIGHT HORSE COMPLIMENTED.

A BUSY DAY AT BANKIPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, BANKIPORE, Dec. 1.

The only official ceremony this morning was the laying of the foundation stone of the New Legislative Chamber which will be the first public building to be commenced of the capital of the new province. Sir Charles Bayles opened the ceremony by reading an address.

His Excellency replied, and then laid the foundation stone. A salute of thirty-one guns was fired. Before departing the members of the Legislative Council were presented to the Viceroy.

His Excelleucy received a deputation before lunch from the members of the Hardings Memorial Fund, headed by His Highness the Maharaja of Dharbanga, while Her Excellency accorded a private interview to the Maharani of Hathwa and her family.

In the afternoon Their Excellencies left in a state carriage to lay the foundation stone of the High Court.

On arrival at the site, which is only a short distance away from the Government House, Their Excellencies proceeded in procession to a pandal, and Sir Charles Bayley read an address.

As soon as the ceremony of laying the stone was accomplished, a salute of 31 guns was fired by the 66th Battery which formed part of the escort. Their Excellencies returned at 3-30 p.m and attended a garden party in the grounds of Government House. Here His Excellency received an address from the Bihar Planter's, Association,

In reply the Viceroy said the association had played an important part in making Bihar and especially Tirhut the prosperous country it is. During the past ten years considerable sums had been spent in aid of the indigo interest and scientific inquiries were still being made to the same end. The results so far, however had not been very hopeful but it was some consolation to learn that other kinds of crops were doing better crops, either in place of or supplementary to indige, and he was told that the future prospects of sugar manufacture were hopeful particularly in North Bihar. The local Government had decided to establish in the Saran district a combined sugarcane sation and cattle-breeding farm and he trusted that this institution might prove of great benefit to the province as a whole.

After making a complimentary reference to the Bihar Light Horse, referring particularly to its service in South Africa, the Viceroy said: "I am one of those who like to think that a time will come when war may cease throughout the world, but pending the arrival of that millennium I shall always do what I can to encourage the volunteer movement, and I am glad to believe that the Bihar Light Horse will continue to be ready to go anywhere and do anything, in the service of their King and country."

His Excellency afterwards shook hands with the members of the General Committee of the Association with whom he chatted for a few minutes. The Viceroy then moved to where the Indian officers of the regiments doing duty in Bankipore were standing, and each officer was presented in turn. The garden party was a most picturesque affair, the uniforms of the officers and the gorgeous dresses of some of the Indian Chiefs forming a blaze of colour, while the music of the band of the Argyle Sutherland Highlanders was much appreciated.

THE SIMPLEX MILL COLLAPSE.

INQUEST ON THE VICTIMS.

The adjourned inquiry into the deaths of Pochanna Bowanna, Mahadevsing Kubersing, and Yessa Pandoo, who were killed by the collapse of a portion of the ceiling of the Simplex Mills under construction at Clerk-road, on November 23.

Mr. James Walls Mackison, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, said that he went to the place after the collapse and found that a column supporting the second floor had sunk into the ground, causing two floors to come down. He thought there must have been flaw on the larger stone base supporting the column that sank. The column had gone right through the stone base. The stone looked all right from the exterior. He tested it and found it to be of very hard quality. There was no sign of wear and tear. Without a flaw the stone base was amply sufficient to carry the weight on it. They tested the foundation up to 100 tons and it was all right. At the time of the collapse there was only about 50 tons on it. The flaw in the stone might have occurred during some testing operations. The floors were now all in order, and instead of three two stories only had been put on.

Vishnu B. Pandit, a licensed surveyor, who was the architect of the building, said that in his opinion the stone under the column cracked. There must have been a flaw inside the stone. He examined the stone before it was put in, and found it strong enough to carry 125 tons. There was a weight on it of about 50 tons. The cast iron plate on the top of the stone was strong enough for the purpose. Witness was present when the foundation was tested after the occurrence A weight of 100 tons was put on it and it did not give way.

Mr. Herbert H. Lilly, manager for the contractor of the building, said that he had seen most of the stones when they were put into position and he found no defects. There might have been a flaw in the stone. It required two or three days to put those stones into shape and that meant continued hammering. Generally the stones were put in if they went through the process without showing signs of a flaw. These stones were large and difficult to obtain. He did not think the occurrence was due to the carelessness of anyone.

The verdict of the jury was that the death of the three men were caused by their being accidentally buried under debris of a portion of the Simplex Mill which collapsed.

HOWRAH BRIDGE.

COST ESTIMATED AT OVER RS. 90 LAKHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 1.

At the Bengal Council, to-day, in reply to Babu Surendranath Ray, Mr. Green stated that the new Howrah Bridge would cost between ninety and one hundred lakhs, but the date of commencement could not be given.

Mr. Cumming stated that the Bengal Administration Committee had not been called upon to report whether the Permanent Settlement can be modified.

Mr. Kerr stated that no survey or settlement operations would be undertaken this season in the flood areas of Midnapore. Two lakhs and a half had been sanctioned for agricultural loans and one lakh for gratuitous relief in the districts affected by flood in the Burwan division.

FODDER FREIGHT RATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 1.

A Press communique states:—"With reference to the Press communiques, dated October 4 and November 1, the Government of India have decided, with effect from the dates mentioned therein and until further orders that freight on consignments of fodder, except fodder for the Army Department, booked to the stations in Ajmer, Marwara and the United Provinces, shall, in the case of consignments of fodder booked in six-wheeled wagons, be recovered from the consignor or consignee at the rate of 9 pies per wagon per mile and that the balance of freight charges calculated at the ordinary traffic rates shall be paid by Government and debited to the head "36 Famine Relief" in the accounts.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

DENGUE FEVER IN THE CITY.

ABNORMAL NUMBER OF MOSQUITOES.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, when in the absence of Mr. A. M. Todd, the President, the Hon. Sir Phirozsha M. Mehta, took the chair:—

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved that the returns sent in by the Commissioner showing the hours of supply of water to the different localities in the city and the general pressure in the mains during the month of September 1913, the adopted.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala according to a previous notice moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether Dengue fever was prevalent in the city, particularly in F. and G. Wards, and if so, he be requested to inform the Corporation of the causes thereof and of the steps which he has taken or proposes to take in the matter."

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said that he believed that the Health Officer must have reported the matter to the Commissioner.

The President said that the Commissioner had informed that the Health Officer had sent in a report to the Commissioner and had given instructions to the District Registrars to take steps in the matter.

Dr. Sukhia said that this kind of fever was a dangerous one It had nothing to do with the drains, but was due to dampness.

Mr. Lalji said that he did not agree with Dr. Sukhia that the dengue fever prevailed in Aden.

Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani according to a previous notice moved the following;—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report, in consultation with the Health Officer, (a) as to the causes to which the most severe and widespread outbreak of a particular kind of fever in certain parts of the Mandvi Ward is due; (b) whether any investigations have been carried out with a view to properly diagnosing the disease and, if so, with what results; (c) whether any special measures were taken for checking the spread of the epidemic, etc., and, if so, of what particular nature, and finally (d) whether any special precautionary measures for preventing the recurrence of the disease have been devised to be adopted and, if so, to submit details relating thereto."

Mr. Kayani said that this fever in the Mandvi ward had been so bad that many families had been affected.

The motion was carried.

The following resolutions were then moved by Mr. Kayani.

"That the Corporation are of opinion that it is very desirable that a library should be provided for councillors, containing all important publications pertaining to this and other Municipalities and other literature likely to be useful to Councillors."

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to state whether, pending the extension of the Municipal buildings on the plot adjoining the present offices, he will be good enough to spare for the purposes of the library the room above the Councillors' Room which is now utilized for the records of his office."

The motion was carried.

Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtooler moved that the Commissioner be requested to furnish the information in regard to loans raised by the local public bodies during each of the last 10 years.

The motion was carried.

Mr. H.P. Mody moved the adoption of the Gommittee's report,

Mr. H. P. Mody then moved:—

"That the Commissioner's attention be drawn to the sudden abnormal increase in the number of mosquitoes infesting the districts surrounding the flats, and he be requested to state if is due to the reclamation of the flats with cutchra, and if not, to what other cause or causes, and to state what steps he has taken or proposes to take to mitigate the nuisance.

The motion was carried.

This concluded the agenda for November.

THE FINANCIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

SPECIE BANK PROCEEDINGS.

ALLEGED "COOKED" BALANCE SHEET.

SILVER LOSSES SAID TO BE Rs. 80 LAKHS.

AFFAIRS OF CREDIT AND PIONEER BANKS.

Further petitions were presented yesterday, at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Davar, on behalf of Matubhai Govanbhai Doctor, and also by other shareholders holding 5,000 shares in the Specie Bank, asking for the prosecution of proceedings in regard to the bank to be left to them instead of to the petitioning directors.

On the matter being called on, the Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the directors; Mr. Davar appeared for Matubhai Govanbhai; Mr. Talyarkhan for Nehalchand; Mr. Jinna for the Chief of Jamkhandi and a creditor, and Mr. Jamietram appeared for certain shareholders holding 5,000 shares.

Mr. Davar said that the order they asked for was firstly that the prosecution of the winding-up proceedings should be taken out of the hands of the directors, who were debtors to the bank, and secondly, that they should be placed in those of counsel's clients, who were the next petitioners. His client's petition was next in order. In fact, his client's petition was lodged first, even before the director's petition was presented, but having no desire to hamper the proceedings they waited to hear what the Advocate-General had to say on behalf of the directors, and immediately after the directors' petition, his client presented their petition. Counsel cited authorities, and said that if a case was made out for the conduct of proceedings being transferred then it must go to the second petitioner. The grounds on which counsel urged that the carriage of proceedings should be taken away from the directors was that the directors were largely liable to the bank. Counsel continued that in the accounts published no mention of the directors' debts was made, and the balance-sheet was so cooked that those amounts which were shown as profits were only loans made for the purposes of the balance-sheet.

A "FARCICAL" PROCEEDING.

Under the circumstances, therefore, if the directors were given the carriage of proceedings under Section 132, the summons would have to be issued against the directors, for which they themselves would have to give instructions which counsel submitted was a farce. If the directors were liable to the bank, they would have to ask for summonses to be taken out against themselves. The result would be that the directors would be plaintiffs and defendants both. On the last occasion when a petition was presented, it was hotly contended that the bank had not speculated in silver. Startling allegations had since been made. Sir Vithaldas was said to have admitted to a newspaper representative that there had been considerable losses in respect of silver speculation. The directors were members of that syndicate, and money was advanced to them by the bank for the purpose of that speculation. The books of the bank had been most artistically kept. In the books one person was shown to have an account with the bank to the extent of one crore of rupees, though he hardly ever possessed a thousand rupees in this world. The syndicate was composed of nobody else, but the directors under the instruction of the managing director. The directors, therefore, should not be allowed to be the parties to carry on the winding up of the bank, but it should be left to somebody who was in a position to give information against the directors, and who should be contributory to the bank. The directors had kept the books in such a way that unless somebody with certain knowledge explained them, they could not be understood. For this reason the question his lordship had to consider in giving the carriage of proceedings was not priority of presentation of the petition, but preference must be given to one who was to a large extent a creditor, a shareholder, and a contributory to the company, and also in a position to give useful information to the liquidator. If his lordship desired to know what knowledge of the bank he possessed, his client would file an affidavit. Two of the directors were responsible for the books. They signed the books every day as to the transactions which took place in twenty-four hours.

DIRECTORS WHO SIGNED TRANSACTIONS.

The Judge: Who were those directors?

Mr. Davar: Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas.

The Judge: Who gave you the information?

Mr. Davar: It is before the Court; it is mentioned in the petition of the party whom Mr. Talyarkhan represents.

Mr. Talyarkhan: I will refer to it soon after Mr. Davar has finished.

Mr. Davar: Mr. Gavanlal, whose brother is an accountant in the bank, has given this information.

Mr. Davar, in conclusion, stated that in view of the fact that the directors had been concerned in speculative transactions and other allegations against them the carriage of proceedings should not remain with them.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, appearing for Matubhai Gavanlal, said that he supported the first part of Mr. Davar's application, namely, to take away from the directors the carriage of proceedings. As to the second part, counsel would not say it should go to Mr. Davar's client as the second petitioner, but the court might appoint any other party, attorney or creditor that his lordship might deem proper. The directors should not be left in charge of the proceedings, as they would have to be parties to the suit to be filed in connection with their affairs with the bank.

The Advocate-General said that when such serious allegations were made against the directors they should have been furnished with a copy of the petition.

Mr. Talyarkhan then read the petition, which was presented on Saturday by Mr. Surajmal Mehta, and which has been published in the *Bombay Gazette* yesterday.

SUPPORT FOR THE APPLICATION.

Mr. Jinnah, on behalf of the Chief of Jamkhandi, a creditor of the bank in the amount of one lakh of rupees and a creditor for Rs. 10,000, supported Mr. Davar's application. Counsel said that the attorney had brought and lodged the petition first, but the Advocate-General owing to the superiority of his position as leader of the bar, having the right of first say, made the application on behalf of the directors. However, the law was clear as to the priority. It went in accordance with the day the petition was presented. Counsel submitted his client was the first petitioning creditor. If the Court came to the conclusion that the directors' petition was first presented then his lordship would have to consider which was the second petitioner to whom the carriage of proceedings should be left. Mr. Talyarkhan's suggestions on that point were noveland untenable. Now for the purposes of determining the first part of Mr. Davar's application, they must examine the facts. The facts were that the directors were certainly involved so far as the bank was concerned. There were heavy losses in silver, which the directors now said they were ignorant of. Whether they were guilty of negligence or not would probably form one of the questions at the inquiry. There would be a second inquiry of a similar nature to that now being held in his lordship's court. Was it right, counsel asked, that the directors being the accounting party should have the carriage of proceedings with them.

Mr. Jamietram, on behalf of several shareholders, contended that the directors should not have the carriage of proceedings as they had not paid off their debts. Nothing need more, he said, about the directors, because it was apparent from facts that the carriage could not go to them. To make further order was entirely in his lordship's hand, but he submitted that his client's claims might be taken into consideration as against the claim of the Chief of Jamkhandi.

Mr. Jinnah said that the Chief did not for a moment suggest that the carriage should go to him.

A REPLY FOR THE DIRECTORS.

The Hon. the Advocate-General replying said that he would clear up some misapprehensions of his learned friends. That the directors were anxious to have the carriage of proceedings was absolutely incorrect. They considered it their duty and in view of what had taken place on Saturday morning they at the earliest possible opportunity applied to the court for an order for the winding-up of the bank. The learned Advocate-General was not taking up any position on behalf of the directors that they should be allowed to carry on the proceedings. But he certainly wished to say that a number of allegations were made against the directors but not one was made clear, except their indebtedness. The learned Advocate-General could not find it mentioned anywhere in the petition. A great number of things were said which did not appear in the petition. When allegations about the amount of ten lakhs of debts were made it was found that only one director, Sir Jugmohandas, was indebted to the extent of one and a half lakh for which he had deposited securities in the shape of 813 shares of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company of an equivalent face value. The other directors had paid off their debts; Sir Vithaldas had never been indebted to the bank. The learned Advocate-General was not prepared to meet other allegations in respect of other directors as they were not present.

This was, the Advocate-General proceeded to argue, a matter which should stand over until the day of the hearing, in the meantime there was no objection whatever to the directors having the carriage of proceedings. And what were those? At present they consisted of the liquidator obtaining report from certain accounts his lordship had mentioned on last Saturday, and the liquidator taking steps to recover money that have to be paid to the bank between now and December 19. Examination of directors was a matter which could not take place between now and December 19. No summons would be issued between now and December 19. The auditors had to make a report to the liquidator and all those petitioners could lay their allegations before them. And no doubt if there was any thing in the allegation or information, then the liquidator most assuredly would ask for his lordship's sanction to take necessary steps. Perhaps many more petitioners with better claim might come forward before December 19 and his lordship's order now made in that case would be only of an interim character. It was not suggested that the directors were not the only persons who should have the carriage of proceeding. Their interest later on would conflict with that of the bank. The Advocate-General then produced a telegram and said that Mr. Gupta, Dewan, of Baroda who was creditor for eight lakhs had sent instructions to support the directors' petitions. At present they were only concerned as to what should be done between now and December 19.

JUDGE'S ADVICE TO DIRECTORS.

Mr. Davar observed that that was the time when they expected mischief to be done; and papers and vouchers

(Continued on page 8.)

THE FINANCIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

were missed in which fictitious names of large accounts were kept.

The Advocate-General wished to know if such allegations were directed against the official assignee or his solicitors.

Mr. Davar replied against neither but if they wanted counsel to speak out he said that his allegations were directed against the directors.

His lordship said that it would be to the interest of the directors if they did not go to the bank premises except when wanted by the liquidator. As to his lordship's decision the judge said he would consider it and as he wished to write out his reasons, it would be delivered on Thursday morning.

His lordship intimated that fourteen days notice being necessary and owing to the *Government Gazette's* next issue publishing on December 4, the hearing of the petition would be fixed to December 19 instead of 16.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST DIRECTORS.

The petition presented by Mr. J. D. Davar on behalf of Messrs. Matubhai Govenbhai Doctor and Maganlal Govanbhai Doctor regarding the carriage of proceedings stated:—

(5) After the directors' petition was thus presented these petitioners' petition was presented to this Hon'ble Court as having regard to the facts hereinafter set forth, it was thought necessary that the carriage of the order for winding-up and even the carriage of the order for the appointment of the provisional liquidator should not be left in the hands of the petitioning directors whose interests it was apprehended would be directly adverse to those of the contributories and the creditors.

(6) After the appointment of the provisional liquidator, the petitioning directors have to all appearance assumed the carriage of the said order, which these petitioners submit, forms a very important part of the proceedings in liquidation.

(7). The provisional liquidator has to take possession of all the assets, books, papers and documents of the bank and he has been authorised to file suits and to do all that is necessary to secure the properties of the Bank. He will have to give the necessary guidance to the accountants appointed for investigation into the affairs of the bank and in order that the said investigation may be a real and searching one the petitioners humbly submit that the petitioning directors should not have any hand in the carriage of the said order. On the result of the said investigation and report important issues depend, issues on which the interests of the directors and the contributories and creditors are directly and irreconcilably adverse.

BANK'S ALLEGED LOSSES.

(8) It is believed that the bank has suffered a loss of 80 lakhs of rupees in silver speculation or financing silver speculation, though, hardly a week ago, counsel for the bank was instructed to state to this Hon'ble Court that the bank had sustained no loss in silver and it had not speculated in silver or financed silver speculation.

(9) It is also believed that the bank had suffered a loss of several lakhs of rupees in the speculation or financing the speculation in shares of joint-stock companies and such loss is likely to increase every day having regard to the present position of the share market. More than 65 lakhs of rupees of the depositors moneys have been locked up in such shares, and according to the present market rates thereof these shares have depreciated already by lakhs of rupees, and before they are realised there is likely to be further depreciation.

(10). It is also believed that the bank has suffered very heavy losses amounting to lakhs of rupees in speculation in Government paper.

(11). It is believed that the bank has also financed speculators in pearls to the extent of more than 60 lakhs of rupees and has suffered and is likely to suffer therein a very heavy loss amounting to several lakhs of rupees.

DEBTS OF DIRECTORS.

(12). During certain proceedings in this Hon'ble Court the bank was compelled to make the startling disclosure in answer to questions from the Court that some of the directors of the Bank, including three of the petitionning directors, were at the time heavily indebted to the Bank, that the liability of these three petitioning directors to the bank at the time amounted to 10 lakhs of rupees thereabouts, though the balance sheet of the bank signed by the directors showed that the liabilities of the directors to the bank were nil.

(13) The bank was also compelled to admit that some of the directors, including three of the petitioning directors borrowed moneys from the bank in the names of their nominees, they guaranteeing payment.

(14). These balance sheets of the bank form one of the important subjects for investigation by the accountants and by the liquidator and on the result of the investigation will depend important issues relating to the liabilities of the directors including the petitioning directors.

(15) There is not a word in a single balance sheet about the enormous losses suffered by the bank in silver or other transactions. On the investigation by the accountant and the provisional liquidator of these transactions relating to silver, shares, Government papers and pearls will depend important issues as to the liabilities of the directors including the petitioning directors for the enormous losses.

(16). The directors dealing with the moneys of the bank will also form an important part of the investigation. It will be also very important to ascertain to whom loans were made by the directors, on what security, and after what inquiries and the relation in which the debtors stood to the directors.

"MANIPULATED" ACCOUNTS.

(17) The manner in which the accounts of the bank have been manipulated, will require a very serious attention of the accountants and the Provisional liquidator, and important question for the consideration of the liquidator as to the liability of the directors for the same will arise thereon.

(18). It is believed that in the books of account of the bank lakhs of rupees appear to have been debited in fictitious names. This will also form the subject of investigation by the accountants and the liabilities of the directors, including the petitioning directors for the same, will be a serious question for consideration by the liquidator. It will be necessary in the interests of the creditors and contributories of the bank to examine the directors, including the petitioning directors under section 162 of the Indian Companies, Act, 1882 in respect of all these matters.

(19). The petitioners submit that by the neglect of duty on the part of the directors imposed on them by law and the articles of the association, a very large number of depositors and shareholders have suffered and will suffer very heavy losses, if not be actually ruined. The confidence reposed in them by the public has been misused.

(20). For the aforesaid among other reasons these petitioners humbly submit that the carriage of the order appointing the provisional liquidator and the carriage of the order for winding up, when made, should not be left in the hands of the petitioning directors. These petitioners submit that they are fit and proper persons to have the carriage of the said orders, and pray that the same may be given to them.

WINDING-UP OF THE PIONEER BANK.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR APPOINTED.

The hearing of the petition for the winding up of the Pioneer Bank was resumed before Mr. Justice Davar at the Bombay High Court in the afternoon, when Mr. Jamietram, solicitor, appeared for the bank to show cause why the petition should not be accepted while Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Patel Ezekiel, appeared in support of the petition.

Mr. Jamietram read the affidavit of the manager of the bank, Mr. B. G. Gagivalla, who, after admitting the several allegations made in the first part of the petition, stated that monies were advanced by the bank on mica to one party and on shares and pro notes to others. He denied many of the allegations in the petition including the one that the bank was a bogus concern. He also denied that the bank's sub-stratum had gone. The directors' liabilities were shown in the balance sheets.

Mr. Davar put in an affidavit to which was annexed a letter of Mr. Carsondass Balgovandass, auditor of the bank, who said that he had pointed out the bad and doubtful debts to the directors, but that they said they would show them in the next year's balance-sheet. Then Mr. Davar put in an affidavit showing the transactions of shares purchased with the bank's moneys and alleging that Mr. Gajiwalla had drawn monies from the bank in the name of his wife.

Mr. Jamietram said that Mr. Gajiwalla had deposited title deeds of his wife's properties as security with the bank. He further argued that if the uncalled capital was out-standing and even if the paid up capital had disappeared, it would not be said that the sub-stratum of the bank had gone. As regards the management he said the petitioner could get the manager changed at the shareholders' meeting.

STARTING OF THE CONCERN.

In answer to querries by his lordship Mr. Jamietram said Mr. Gajiwalla was a pleader and he had at one time started a law class.

His Lordship:—And there was some trouble about it?

Mr. Jamietram.—Not to my knowledge.

His Lordship.—Any trouble about a lunatic's wife and children?

Mr. Jamietram.—Yes, I remember that.

His Lordship.—Then the next thing is banking. This bank was first floated by whom?

Mr. Jamietram.—By Rahim Joosub, and Mr. Agabeg was its first manager.

His Lordship.—And then Gajiwalla followed. Who were the first directors?

Mr. Jamietram:—Mr. Minocher, solicitor, Rahim Joosub, Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed, Tyebhoy Maskatwalla, Khan Bahadur R. R. Dadina and others and I will frankly admit that the sub stratum of that Bank is gone. Even since the present directors came on the scene they have improved a good deal.

Mr. Jamietram argued that the first question to consider was whether the sub-stratum of the bank had gone.

His Lordship.—But was this a bank with any sub-stratum? When you started how many shares were subscribed?

BOGUS NAMES.

Mr. Jamietram—10,000 but they were all bogus names that I will admit, but those shares were paid for subsequently.

His Lordship.—By people who came to you for loans?

Mr. Jamietram.—No, my lord.

His lordship? What you did was when a man asked for a loan of one thousand, you said we will give you two thousand, provided you invest one thousand in shares. Have you recovered those two thousand at any time? The petition, I think, must take its usual course unless you prove that it is an abuse of the process of court or it is presented with ulterior motives.

Mr. Jamietram,—Your lordship may accept the petition, but stay advertisements that will hamper the bank in its business.

His lordship.—What is your cash balance?

Mr. Jamietram.—Rs. 1,500.

His lordship.—You better keep this 1,500 rupees till the hearing of the petition. That amount will not disturb the financial equilibrium of Bombay.

His lordship then accepted the petition and fixed the hearing for Saturday, December 20.

Mr. Davar then applied for the appointment of a provisional liquidator.

His lordship said he proposed to appoint Mr. Jamietram as provisional liquidator as he trusted Mr. Jamietram and had confidence in his accountancy. He was sure Mr. Jamietram would make a fair report. It was a petty association with very little in it and he did not propose to appoint some one else. It was not worth any one's while to take it up.

Mr. Davar suggested the name of the Administrator-General and said he would not have opposed Mr. Jamietram's appointment but for the facts that Mr. Jamietram had shown cause against this notice and had argued that the sub-stratum had not gone.

Mr. Jamietram said he was very busy with another institution and he asked the court to appoint Mr. Sanders-Slater.

His lordship appointed the Administrator-General Mr. Sanders Slater provisional liquidator with liberty to apply for permission to appoint accountants to report on the true position of the bank.

CREDIT BANK INQUIRY.

His lordship resumed the inquiry in connection with the Credit Bank and Jaffer Joosab was recalled and further examined by the Advocate-General:

Rs. 5,000 has been adjusted by Noormahomed; can you account for Noormahomed adjusting that amount?—I cannot explain.

It means Noormahomed made a present of the amount to the bank?—I can't say. You take it in any way you like.

In your No. 2 account you find Rs. 2,000 debited to your account on December 31,1910?—Yes.

It is credited to suspense account whence,it is credited to profit and loss account?—Yes.

Will you explain why you made a present of this Rs. 2,000 to the bank?—I must find it out, I can't explain anything at present.

Interest account appears in profit and loss account?—Yes.

Rs. 2,000 were paid on December 30, 1910 to interest account, Rs. 1,000 to miscellaneous charges account, Rs. 550 to travelling expenses account and appear as items in profit and loss?—Yes.

Cash must have been paid for this?—I don't know. I had nothing to do with the account. I never touched the books.

Then you only touched the money?—I did the business of the Board.

Where did you get the money from?—I can't say.

I suggest you got it from the proceeds of the bill of Mahomedbhoy?—What can I say just now?

You could not have paid it to Mahomedbhoy, he was a pauper?—I can't help it if the board chose to lend money to pauers.

You never recommended any people?—Never. I only told the Board so many people wanted money and the director's sanction.

Was it not your duty to tell the Board to say if a man was a pauper?—I don't know.

Hassan brother's account was your account?—No.

Mahomedbhoy Khairaz's account was your account?—No.

Did you draw any money from Mahomedbhoy Khairaz's account?—I don't remember.

On December 31 1910, Rs. 1890 were credited in profit and loss account to Baroda, Ahmedabad and Mandvi Branches?—Yes.

The Judge: What are these amounts?

Witness.—Out of this Rs. 173 were paid by Ahmedabad Branch for stationary, and other stationery and preliminary and miscellaneous charges account of Mandvi and Baroda Branches.

Witness said he never had anything to do with the accounts. He did not instruct any entries to be made in the books except when certain reference was made to him. It might be instead of the profit of Rs 22,690 the bank actually lost Rs 1,700. Witness did not know anything about it. Counsel might ask the proper party. In the balance-sheet and report published in June 1910 it was mentioned that until five per cent. dividend was declared the manager would not draw his salary.

Then to show profit was to your benefit?—Oh no; I would never make false entries. The game is too low for me.

No allowance was made for bad or doubtful debts?—No.

There were as a matter of fact bad and doubtful debts?—Yes.

In many cases the debtors had become insolvent and the auditors were told so?—Yes.

Up to what figure did those debts run?—I can't tell.

A rupee or ten lakhs?—I have no idea.

Have you got good memory?—I am very much worried at present.

There must be an item of bad and doubtful debts in the balance-sheets?—Yes. But it is Auditor's fault.

Witness explained that the auditors did not show it. It was not witness' duty. Balance sheet depended wholly upon the auditor. The auditors were chartered accountants and witness relied upon them.

Your brother Rahim when director borrowed large sums?—Yes.

And so did Tricumrai?—No.

And although Rahim was largely indebted to the bank you showed debts of the directors *nil* in the balance-sheet?—No. Rahim was not debtor to the bank. Rahim being endorser the other man's name appeared in the books.

Balance-sheets owe their forms to the auditor?—Yes. The staff prepared the material and the auditor prepared the balance-sheets.

On June 30 1910 you find an account in the joint names of M C. Mahomed and Rahim Joosab?—Yes.

Why was not the debt shown in the balance-sheet?—It was auditor's duty to do so. If he had put it, I should not have objected.

Had you any idea when signing the balance-sheet, if it was false or correct?—I absolutely depended upon the auditors.

Liabilities to your brothers every year went on increasing?—Yes.

They were debited with interest on the loans?—Interest was paid in cash.

By drawing further bills on the bank?—Yes as sanctioned by the directors.

It was due to loans to your brothers increasing that profits were shown to be larger?—Yes. I was only a paid servant of the bank and if the directors sanctioned the amount I can't help it.

Witness further said In every balance sheet window dressing was resorted to. Mistry and Rice were responsible for the balance-sheet. I don't admit they are fraudulent. Directors' meetings lasted about ten minutes.

Did they understand any thing?—They read everything that was placed before them I cannot say if they understood it. Sometimes they did not even read the business.

Did Sir Bhalchandra object to loans being made to your brother?—No, never.

Further enquiry was adjourned till this morning.

BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR'S REPORT.

Mr. R. D. Sethna, Official Liquidator of the Bombay Banking Company, Ltd., yesterday presented his report on the position of the company to Mr. Justice Davar at the Bombay High Court.

The following are the excerpts from the report:—

I have in this report dealt with the assets and liabilities of the Bombay Office of the bank, which shows that a sum of Rs. 2,32,493-10-4 is due by Prabhaker Govind Vaidya, one of the partners in the agency firm of the bank, while a sum of Rs. 1,42,024-3-2 and a sum of Rs. 16,385-12-11 are due by Shridhar Krisna Kothavle, the other partner of the agency firm in his different accounts. Besides the moneys due by Mr. Vaidya at the Head Office a sum of Rs. 23,329-11-9 is due by him to the Sangli branch of the bank and a sum of Rs. 69,652-6-0 to the Belgaum branch of the bank. Thus the total liabilities of the agents come to Rs. 4,83,886-2-2. A greater part of this sum if not the whole is lost to the bank, as there are hardly any chances for recovery of the amount from them. In this report it is further shown that a sum of Rs. 1,95,453-10-3 or thereabouts as also such sums as may be realised from the securities given by the said Vaidya and Kothavle will be good assets of the Head Office out of the sum of nearly Rs. 9,20,416-5-6 which represent the Bombay assets as against the sum of Rs. 7,36,239-5-9 the liabilities of the Head Office. A copy of the statement of assets and liabilities of the Bombay Head Office is hereto annexed and marked No. II.

The securities of Mr. Vaidya and Mr. Kothavle, which were deposited with the bank, are alleged to have been handed over to Sir Bhalchandra as a guarantee for payment of Rs. 1,70,000, for which the bank's hundis were endorsed by him.

The Bombay Banking Company, Limited was started on or about the 24th November 1893, with a capital of rupees five lakhs divided into 2,500 shares of rupees 200 each. In September 1906., the bank by a resolution redivided its capital into 10,000 shares of Rs. 50 each. A copy of the old Memorandum and Articles of Association of the bank was asked for but no copy thereof is forthcoming or procurable similarly not a single copy of the prospectus issued when the bank was started has been found.

DIRECTORS KEPT IGNORANT.

Apparently the directors were not properly informed of the true state of affairs. On the examination of the books of the company it appears clear that it was not solely due to any rush on Saturday the 4th and Monday the 6th, October, 1913. that the bank had to suspend business. It is found that the bank had failed to pay a number of hundis accepted on 29th September, 1913, and subsequent days payable on the evening of the respective days of acceptance. Most of the moneys of the bank were locked up on insufficient securities in fact no securities. The moneys are in many cases advanced on Demand Promissory Notes and Khatas which were in no way useful to raise moneys to meet the demands on the bank even in normal times. Since the rush of the constituents on the bank in October, 1912, the bank was practically dragging on its existence not on its own resources but on the personal credit of its chairman. (Sir Bhalchandra Krishna) who had to endorse hundis of the bank of the aggregate amount of about Rs. 1,70,000 and on the substantial deposit of rupees one lakh by H.H. the Maharaja Tukojirao Holker paid in the bank in April, 1913. The directors had allowed a free hand to the secretaries treasurers and agents to make advance to whomsoever and on whatever securities they liked and those officers availed themselves of this opportunity to advance large sums of money to themselves on different accounts. What has been done is that accounts have been opened in the names of persons who on the face of it would not appear to have any connection with the agents and it was only through outside information and on making inquiries that it was found out that some of such accounts were really not of those persons but they belonged to one or the other of the agents. The agent who opened accounts of his nominees knew that they were not solvent parties and he paid out bank's moneys with the full knowledge that the said moneys or most of it would be lost to the bank. Messrs. Vaidya and Kothavle, the two persons of the agent's firm, owe at present to the bank as under:—about Rs. 3,25,475-12-1 due by Mr. Vaidya on various accounts, and about Rs. 1,42,024-8-2 by Mr. Kothavle on different accounts, and one of the directors Raja Bhonsle of Nagpore a defendant in a short cause on the 25th instant and his constituted attorney Mr. Gadkar, also appointed a director in May last, owe to the bank between them about Rs. 1,50,000. The agent's firm and the said two directors in spite of their heavy liabilities could do little to help the bank out of its difficulties since October 1912 when the first rush took place and moneys ceased to flow into the bank from depositors.

SIR BALCHANDRA'S SECURITIES.

It was after the first rush against the bank in October November 1912 when the directors came to know of the heavy indebtedness of Mr. Vaidya to the bank that he was made to give over to the bank securities against the moneys due by him and Mr. Vaidya says that he handed over to the bank all that he had, which, however, is much below the amount and not at all sufficient to liquidate the amount of his debts to the bank.

Against his liability of Rs. 3,25,475-12-1 Mr. Vaidya has handed over to the bank certain documents of his properties outside Bombay which are in the possession of Sir Bhalchandra and which Sir Bhalchandra claims to hold under a writing executed in his favour by the bank as security to him against his liability in endorsing the bank's hundis. Amongst the securities so pledged is a sealed packet containing the will of Mr. Vaidya.

The other partner Mr. Kothavle holds only one share of the bank. In 1904 Mr. Kothavle had filed his schedule in insolvency with a liability of Rs. 1,4,711-0-3. The insolvency proceedings lasted till 1907 when Mr. Kothavle got a discharge. The assets realised were Rs. 4,990 and no dividend was paid. He was then a partner of one Narandas Sunderji.

From the published report for the year ending 31st December 1904 the gross profit for the year is shown at Rs. 8,821 and net profit Rs. 5,334 and a dividend of 6 per cent. was declared. The book entries above referred to were apparently made to enable the agent to show a fictitious profit of Rs. 5,334 while the bank was really in a loss of about Rs 4,700. There was no justification for the dividend of 6 per cent, declared at the time.

A FEW MOTOR-CAR TRANSACTIONS

With regard to the accounts of Kothavle and his transactions in motor cars my remarks are as under: Kothavle had to admit with some hesitation that he was once the owner of Wai motor car Company. It appears that he either purchased motor cars in Bombay or ordered out same from Europe and the monies he wanted for the purpose or otherwise he used to debit to the current account standing in the bank in the name of the Rupchand Tarupchand who is a resident of Wai. To the debit of this account stands a sum of Rs. 19,502,1-11.

Kothavle had a motor Garage and a workshop at Wai. He arranged in July 1913 to sell the whole concern out and out to the said Rupchand Sarupchand. Rupchand had no moneys of his own to pay for the price of the said concern and it appears it was arranged by Kothavle the agent that Rupchand should be paid moneys out of the bank on hundis drawn by him and endorsed in favour of the bank by persons two of whom Kothavle pretends not to know at all.—

Between the 28th of July 1913 and the 14th of August 1913,9 hundis aggregating to Rs, 45000 drawn by the said Rupchand and endorsed by his and Kothavle associates appear to have been discounted by the bank and the proceeds thereof have admittedly gone into Kothavle's offers. The persons endorsing the said hundis are Balmukand Kasar Ballapa Mahadhappa Seth and Radhakrishna Narayan Sattareker, each of whom has endorsed hundies to the extent of Rs, 13,000. Besides the above hundis there are hundis drawn by Balmukund Kassar and endorsed by one Chunilal Sunderlal and Shankerlal Chunilal aggregating to Rs. 15.000. These hundis were also discounted in August 1913. It appeared that either both the agents or at least Kothavle had fully defrauded the bank out of Rs. 6,0000 in Julyand August.

A DOUBLE PROFIT.

It will be seen that Kothavle has made a double profit out of this concern. Not only that he bought the cars with the bank's moneys which were debited to the accounts of Rupchand Sarupchand, but in order to realise the price of the whole concern from his protegee Rupchand he discounted the aforesaid hundis as the agent of the bank and pocketed the moneys himself.

It was in the hands of such persons as Kothavle and Vaidya that the directors had left the uncontroled management of the bank and the moneys of the depositors from the year 1904. The proceedings in the minute book of the directors show that the sanction of the directors was not regularly asked for and most of the loans were made by the agents on their own authority and discretion. Even after the first rush on the bank in October 1912 a resolution was passed by the directors whereby the agents were detected to obtain sanction of the directors before advancing loans oi more than Rs. 200. It appears that the directors took no steps to have the said resolution enforced. It seems that the Mangement became more lax and Mr. Kothavle has taken about more than Rs. 50,000 in different accounts in different names and has in fact advanced sums ranging from Rs. 1,200 to 35,000 on his own responsibility knowing fully well that the moneys lent would not be recovered.

The rush in October 1912 for the first time opened the eyes of the directors and at their meeting of 9th October 1912 they appointed a sub-committee of Messrs Roman and Banade two of the directors "to go into the details of business" of the company with a view to suggest measures for the conduct "of the business in future and its well being."

DIRECTORS' TALK OF KNOWLEDGE

Apparently the directors were ignorant of the rudimentary principles governing the approval of applicants for shares. They were more anxious to get shares subscribed anyhow although without consideration as to the solvency of the applying parties It was virtually as invitation to subscribe shares out of the depositors moneys.

These attempts did not however prove successful as the public had got suspicious of the bank.

As to the books, etc., kept by the bank, it is found that the bank failed to keep even such books as are generally kept by a private banking firm from the printed reports of 1900 to 1911 it is found that only a day book and a ledger were maintained in Mody character.

The directers and the shareholders appear to have been content with these two books and the nature of the audit as disclosed in the certificate. One can hardly come across a bank conducted on these lines and it is no wonder that there have been serious irregularities in its management. No vouchers, and securities appears to have ever been checked with the accounts. Only in the years 1913 an attempt appears to have been made to maintain books of accounts ordinarily kept by a modern banking institution and to audit its accounts in a less formal manner.

The company has been playing large dividends from 7 1-2 to 9 percent, fictitious profit shown in looked up balance sheets. On the death of Vishnu Krisina Bhatavadekar in December 1911, Sir Bhalchandra joined the directors board and trough it was on account of his help to the bank in its difficulties that the bank pulled on.

NO SCOPE FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

In the absence of the final return from the branches the exact figures of the assets and liabilities of the bank cannot be ascertained but after anxious and careful consideration of the materials before me some of which have been embodied in this report, I cannot but come to the conclusion that denuded as the bank is of all valuable securities, the whole of the paid-up and unpaid capital of the company and its so-called reserve fund of Rs. 37,000, are absolutely insufficient to meet the losses of the bank. In the absence of reliable valuation of the assets at Bombay and in the branches I am not in a position to say at present what definite amount will be available for payment to the depositors. There can, however, be no scope for the reconstruction of bank urged by some of the shareholders who are misled by the fictitious profits and misleading balance-sheets.

With regard to the directors it may be remarked that they seemed to have remained satisfied with the state of affairs placed before them by the agents who in their own interests suppressed real state of things. In one instance the directors have openly allowed large sums of moneys to be advanced to Moghe Brothers who do business in the name of S. A. Treeple and Co., in Bombay and as a branch firm at London. This firm has since the year 1911 drawn from the bank large sums and their present liabilities to the bank is in the sum of Rs. 93,000. There is no tangible security against this debt and the assets of the said firm are in fact if not until would not be more than Rs: 10,000. The said firm have informed me that they have sustained losses to the extent of Rs. 70,000. Notwithstanding this fact, the agents of bank in July 1916, endorsed Hundis of the value of Rs. 13,000 drawn by the said S. A, Treeple and Co., upon the Sholapur Banking Co,. Ltd. The agents had power much less and reason to endorse these Hundis.

On the affidavit of Mr R D Setna and on an application made by Mr Jamietram, solicitor, the Hon, Sir Dinshaw Davar ordered the examination of P G Vaidya and S K Kothavle and the directors of the Bombay Banking Company under secions 162 and 163 of the Indian Companies' Act,

PESHAWAR BANK.

PROVISIONAL LIQUIDATORS APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN, Dec. 1.

Before Sheik Nasir-ud-Din, [Acting District Judge, Multan, an application was put in for the compulsory liquidation of the Peshawar Bank, Ltd., of which the head office is at Multan. The court fixed December 18 for the hearing of the application and appointed Pandit Balmukund Trikha and Rama Ferozdin, pleaders, as provisional official liquidators.

The directors of the bank were recently prosecuted before the District Magistrate for not filing the balance-sheet, in which case judgment is reserved.

MILITARY RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 28.

The Colonial transport "Soudan" arrived at Karachi on Nov. 20 with the following on board:—2nd Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, from North China; strength—16 officers, 6 ladies, 5 children; 2nd class—3 men, 1 woman and 1 child; 3rd class—723 men, 22 women and 22 children. The Battalion disembarked and proceeded by rail to Quetta on Nov. 21.

The "Soudan" sailed for Mauritius and Durban on Nov. 25 with the following on board:—Headquarters and half Battalion Essex Regiment; strength—9 officers, 3 ladies, and 2 children; 2nd class—3 men, 4 women, and 9 children; 3rd class—393 men, 9 women and 17children for Mauritius. Half Battalion for Durban; strength—76 officers, 5 ladies, 2 children; 3rd class—435 men, 12 women, and 25 children. Details—3rd class—1 man, 10th Hussars.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 28.

Lieut. Nation, R. E., has been selected as a Company Officer at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, from January 21 next.

The following Second Lieutenants, Royal Garrison Artillery, from the Home Establishment, are posted in India:—2nd Lieuts Dymott and Acton to No. 81 Company; 2nd Lieut. Deane to No. 64 Company; 2nd Lieut. Fardell to No. 69 Company; 2nd Lieut. Candle to No. 70 Company; 2nd Lieut. Mackenzie to No. 101 Company; 2nd Lieut. Collingwood to No. 61 Company; 2nd Lieut. English to No. 74 Company; 2nd Lieut. Collins to No. 51 Company; 2nd Lieut. Wilson to No. 160 Company.

Captain Bartram, "X" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, exchanges to "E" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Colonel C. T. M. Kavanagh, British Service, has been selected for a brigade command in India.

Major H. E. R. Pryce, from the Supply and Transport Corps, is posted to the 117th Mahrattas.

An exchange has been approved between Captain G. Aylmer, Army Service Corps, and Captain P. G. Philimore, Supply and Transport Corps.

The death is reported in England on November 22 of Captain Haire-Forster, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, &c.

STAFF.

Captain F R Coppinger, Indian Medical Service, is appointed Staff Surgeon, Crater, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain E. D. Caddell, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Captain J A Turnbull, Royal Army Medical Corps, to command the Station Hospital, Kamptee.

Major A F Gambberlege, Royal Engineers, on return from leave is posted to Neemuch.

Captain F H James, 104th Rifles, is appointed Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Captain J E Festing, Royal Engineers, is transferred from Bombay to Poona.

Lieutenant C M G Dunhill, Royal Engineers, is transferred from Ahmednagar to Poona.

Lieutenant F D Frost, Supply and Transport Corps, is appointed Officer in Charge Supplies, Poona Brigade.

REGIMENTAL.

30th Punjabis.—Lieutenant N L Mitchell-Carruthers to be Quarter Master. 3rd Sappers and Miners:—Captain S Boyd, Royal Engineers, to officiate as Company Commander, 21st (Field) Company, in addition to his own duties as Company Commander, F Company, vice Lieutenant E K Squires, Royal Engineers.

Captain E J Loring, Royal Engineer, to officiate as Company Commander 22nd (Field) Company, in addition to his own duties as Company Commander 19th (Field) Company, vice Lieutenant E. C. Whiteley, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant E. K. Squires, Royal Engineers, to officiate as Company Officer, 20th Field Company, in addition to his own duties as Company Officer, 21st (Field) Company.

Lieutenant E C Whiteley, Royal Engineers, to officiate as Company Officer, "F" Company, in addition to his own duties as Company Officer, 22nd (Field) Company.

79th Carnatic Infantry.—Captain J L Murphy, Double Company Commander pro tem is confirmed in that appointment vice Major H L Hole transferred to the 80th Carnatic Infantry.

97th Deccan Infantry.—Major W. E. E. Lloyd, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel E J M Wood appointed Commandant.

104th Rifles.—Major G. Bailey, Double Company Commander and officiating 2nd-in-Command to officiate as Commandant vice Colonel W C Walton on leave. Major W Scott, Double Company Commander to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major G Bailey. Captain O T MacR Leckie, Double Company Officer, to officiate as Double Company Commander in addition to his other duties, vice Major W Scott. Major G Bailey, Double Company Commander and officiating as Commandant to officiate as 2nd-in-Command vice Major W. Scott relieved.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave:—

Captain R J C Otter, 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, 3 months, ex India, general.

Captain E D Caddell, Royal Army Medical Corps, 60 days, ex India, privilege. Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary, J R Arthur, Supply and Transport Corps, 30 days, in India, privilege.

Colonel R A Carruthers. C B, Indian Army, is permitted to reside ex India, on becoming unemployed.

Major A P D C Stuart, 104th Rifles, is permitted to retire with effect from 8th December, 1913.

Major A. S. R. Annesley, Supply and Transport Corps, has assumed the duties of officer in Charge Supplies Poona Brigade.

Lieut M. G. R. Willoughby, 10th (D. C. O.) Lancers to be officiating Aide de-camp to the General Officer Commanding 4th (Quetta) Division, vice Captain D. E. Roberts, 11th (K. E. O.) Lancers vacated.

Captain N. D. Walker, Army Medical Corps, is appointed officiating Deputy Assistant Director Medical Services (Sanitary) 4th (Quetta) Division, vice Major G. E. F. Stamners Royal Army Medical Corps, on privilege leave.

Captain M. J. Holgate, Indian Medical Service, is appointed provisionally to the Medical Charge of the Cantonment Hospital Quetta, vice Major G Brouse, Indian Medical Service, relieved.

Major Sir G. M. H. Stirling, Bart. D. S. O., on return from leave resumed the duties of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General 5th (Mhow) Division, vice Major M.P. Hancock, 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.

Colonel T. Grainger, Indian Medical Service, resumed the duties of Assistant Director of Medical Services, 5th (Mhow) Division.

39th Central India Horse.—Captain J. F. Todd, Squadron Officer, and officiating 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Squadron Commander, in addition to his other duties as Squadron Officer, vice Captain D. LeG. Pitcher, appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.

16th Rajputs.—Lieutenant F. J. O. Hume-Wright, Double Company Officer, to officiate as Quarter Master, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant G. V. Hughes, relieved.

8th Cavalry.—Major R. E. Chaplin, Squadron Commander and officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Carpendale retired.

Major G.A. Becher, Squadron Commander and officiating 2nd-in-Command, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel T.C.M.T. Hogg retired.

Major C. D. Mears, M.V.O., Squadron Commander pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Lieutenant-Colonel T.C.M.T. Hogg retired.

Major M.H.L. Gale, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander pro tem from the 20th October 1913, vice Major C. D. Mears promoted, and Squadron Commander substantive from the 2nd November 1913, vice Major R.E. Chaplin appointed Commandant.

Captains W. A. Fetherstonhaugh and H. C. Kay, Squadron Officers, to be Squadron Commanders pro tem, remaining seconded, and Captain W. S. Craster, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander pro tem; vice Major R. E. Cheyne seconded.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—

Major-General C. J. Melliss, V. C., C. B., 37 days, privilege.

Major F. A. Greer, 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1 year, in and ex India, General.

Captain H. R. Hadow, 15th Sikhs, 3 months, in India, Combined.

Lieutenant G. G. Murray, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, 8 months, ex India, General.

Lieutenant A. G. Mac Ilwaine, Royal Army Medical Corps, 40 days Privilege.

Captain G. P. S. Hunt, 2nd Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, 191 days, ex India, Private Affairs.

2nd-Lieutenant H. J. Hardiman, 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, 8 months, ex India, Private Affairs.

2nd Lieutenant R. H. M. Durand, 38th Central India Horse, 6 months, ex India, Medical Certificate.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to reside out of India on becoming unemployed:—

Colonel F. C. Muspratt, Indian Army.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

BY COLONEL W. R. MARSHALL.

Duties for the week ending 7th December Garrison Duties:—Field Officer, Captain H B. Stevenson, 2nd Bn., Q.V.O. Rajput L. I.; next for duty, Captain W. L. Meade, 95th Russell's Infantry, Medical Officer. Major A. L. Scott, R.A.M.C.; next for duty, Major F. Harvey, R.A.M.C.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY. Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th November 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week ...	278000	315000	7000	600000
Or per mile of Ry	152	172	4	328
For previous 6 weeks of half year...	1191000	1530000	39000	2760000
Total for 7 weeks ...	1469000	1845000	46000	33.0000
Comparison.				
Total for cor. week of previous year	261178	321632	6300	589110
For mile of Ry. do...	143	176	3	322
Total to cor. date do...	1327368	2077368	45271	3456007

Increase for the week ... Rs. 10,890
Decrease to date ,, 9,007

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

VIEWS OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

IMPORTANCE OF ROADS TO THE NORTH.

The Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has sent the following communication to the Secretary of the Bombay Development Commission :—

Recognising the great difficulties that lie in the way, my Committee have no reason to be dissatisfied with the progress that has been made in planning out and opening up wide thoroughfares from north to south and from east to west. They attach great importance to road development from the Fort to the north of the Island, for the scheme of opening up the northern districts for residential quarters will never be successful if the people cannot travel quickly from their work in the Fort and in the Native Town to their homes in the suburbs. The trade and the industries of Bombay have expanded very rapidly in recent years and must continue to increase. If office accommodation is to be found in the Fort, as it certainly should be, a new area for building will have to be provided and it was with this object in view that, some years ago, my Committee suggested that Hornby Road should be connected by a broad thoroughfare with the Ballard Road. My Committee were disappointed therefore to find that in their resolution of 14th June 1909 the Bombay Government only placed this scheme as one of those that in due course would need to be considered. It is hoped that on further consideration this scheme will now be given a prominent place in the programme, for it will not only facilitate traffic and improve a congested and insanitary area but will also open up, for business purposes, a large and important district lying around Parsi Bazaar and Bazaar Gate Streets. Unless this is done office accommodation will have to be found elsewhere and this is only possible by displacing residents at and near the Apollo Bunder which is not desirable. Business quarters should centre around the Banks and the district of Fort north is the only one now available for extensions of this character.

QUEEN'S ROAD.

As regards modifications of schemes dealt with in the Government Resolution above referred to my committee would suggest that the question of the B. B. and C. I. Railway along the sea front should again be considered. They accept the decision of Government that this Railway cannot be cut off at Grant Road as the local traffic from Grant Road to stations south is considerable and important. One of the questions however, that they think should be considered in this connection is the absolutely inadequate accommodation for traffic provided by the present Queen's Road. Some years ago my Committee pointed out the inconveniences of this Road and they would again emphasise what they consider to be a great necessity of the present time that the alternative road should be made immediately or the present road be made at least double its present width. Various schemes have been suggested in this connection, but my Committee do not propose to discuss them in detail or to specially recommend any one of them. One scheme, however, is that a road should be made along the sea front with overbridges at Marine Lines and possibly also at Church Gate. Another, that the line should be electrified and carried overhead from the Sandhurst Bridge to its terminus wherever it may eventually be decided that this should be. My Committee are inclined to think that the decision that Coloba should remain the terminus is a matter that might be reconsidered. If however the railway could be run overhead increased road accommodation could easily be provided and the general public could be given free access to the sea face which is very desirable. The question of retaining Colaba as the terminus of the B. B. & C. I. Railway appears to have been arrived at on the assumption that long distance trains must be started from there and that as a large reclamation was to be made at the Colaba end of Back Bay the Railway would then be an inland line instead of along the sea front as at present. If my Committee are correct in assuming that this proposed reclamation is not likely to be carried out for residential purposes on a large scale it is doubtful whether Colaba is the best place for the terminus of the railway, for south of Church Gate Street it occupies and monoplises a large area which is capable of advantageous development.

The question however, of a widened Queen's Road is, my Committee consider, a very important one and they hope that this point will be fully investigated and a definite solution arrived at.

LOVE GROVE NUISANCE.

As regards the northern districts all my Committee desire to say at present is that so long as the Love-grove Pumping Station remains where it is, the area around it is not likely to be opened up for residential purposes. My Committee are aware that certain works are being carried out by the Municipality with a view to improvement, but even so it seems very doubtful if this very desirable area will be taken up for occupation so long as this nuisance remains. My Committee do not know what arrangements will be made as regards the drainage from the districts that are now being opened up in the northern part of the Island. They suggest, however, with a view to the possible removal later on of Love-grove that the drainage arrangements of new areas might be planned differently and that the sewage or effluent should not be discharged on the western side of the Island.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

As regards the question put as to whether it is possible to entertain the idea of uprooting long established institutions such as the University buildings, the Secretariat and the High Court, my Committee desire me to say that in their opinion the High Court and the Secretariat must remain where they are and that as the University buildings with colleges adjacent are now where they are, they do not suggest a removal, but if the Fort is to become, as is likely, a business and shopping district, more or less, and if the people are to be induced to live in the northern part of the Island end in Salsette, the location of the University and its colleges seems rather out of place at the south end of the Fort and the buildings would probably be more suitably placed if they were in the residential area in the north of the Island or even in Salsette. The question as to additional land for the expansion of public buildings has been considered by my Committee, and it appears to them that the vacant land that will be available at Colaba within the next few years will be sufficient for present needs. Eventually, however, some reclamation in Back Bay may be necessary but they doubt if this is an urgent matter at present. They are not moreover inclined altogether to agree with the agrument that has been put forward in this connection, that as wealthy people desire to live near their offices a large reclamation at Colaba is necessary for houses for the well-to-do. There will always be a certain number, no doubt, who prefer to live near their work, but the great majority in the opinion of my Committee will be glad to live outside the Fort, if by road and by rail their homes can be easily reached. With the railway electrified and the service more rapid and frequent, with an extension of the Tram service to the northern part of the Island and with the large increase of private Motor Cars which is likely in the near future, my Committee are inclined to think that people will be very glad indeed to get away at night from the Fort and Colaba if suitable accommodation be provided for them to the north of the Island and in Salsette.

My Committee agree that an area should be provided for the expansion of existing industries and for any new industries that may arise and if this cannot altogether be provided to the north and east of the island they would suggest that the island of Salsette be allocated for the purpose. It does not appear to my Committee that Mills need now be located so near the Docks as was necessary in the past when everything had to be carried in Bullock Carts. The new arragements for rail-connection with the Docks will enable the mills to go further afield without any inconvenience and if they could be located in less populous districts the housing question for their hands would probably be simplified. One can only see at the present day the mistake that was made not so very many years ago when mills were allowed to be built in Girgum and in and around Tardeo.

THE HOSPITAL.

Another point which ought to be considered is as to whether the site at Colaba, which it is understood may be decided on for the European General Hospital, in all circumstances the most suitable. In many ways it may be a desirable site, but it never can be a central one and if those who will very largely use this Hospital live, as apparently they will have to do, to the north of the Native town it is for consideration as to whether some other site to the north but not too far away from the Docks, would not be more suitable. A point however my Committee desire to call very special attention to is that work in connection with a new Hospital should be undertaken at once so that the present site may be vacated as quickly as possible. If this is nor done it will be years before the new building is ready and a long delay is most undesirable.

My Committee are very much in favour of large open spaces being reserved for recreation and health, and regret the tendency in recent years to build on some of the vacant spaces which in the past were used for purposes of recreation.

Coordination and expedition in carrying out the necessary works for the improvement and development of Bombay are very essential and as the matter is of great importance my Committee will be pleased if some scheme can be devised to that end.

CURRENT EASTERN NOTES.

When is the Punjab not the Punjab? asks the *Civil and Military Gazette*. When it is Upper Bengal for the purpose of recruiting candidates for the Civil Service. This doubtful honour it shares with the United Provinces and with the Central Provinces. No doubt, in the old days, India was divided into Bengal, Madras and Bombay, but this is no longer the case. The three armies have been merged into one for many years, and Calcutta is no longer the capital of India. The very move to Delhi was effected in order that the central Government should be in the centre, and equally in touch with all the provinces It is surely time then that each province should, for all purposes, be treated as a separate entity and recruit its own staff.

With reference to the Turko-Persian frontier delimitation and its possible effect upon the rights of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, a correspondent who knows the country informs the *Pioneer* that only certain fields of the company on Pusht-i-Koh, some 70 miles north-west of Shustar, and others further north and west are anywhere near the Turkish frontier. These may be made over to Turkey with reserved rights. But the Company's principal station is at Maidan-i-Napthun in the heart of the Bakhtiari country, 24 miles east of the Karun river at Shustar. There oil is being extracted in large quantities, and from there a pipe line runs southwards for 150 miles to Abadan, seven miles east of Mohammerah, where the Company's refinery station is situated. This line while in the hills passes through Bakhtiari country and when it reaches the plains of Arabistan comes into territory under the jurisdiction of the Sheikh of Mohammerah. The whole line runs east of the Karun river and cannot possibly be affected by the new boundary.

The Assam correspondent of "Capital" writes :—I heard an elephant story when I was in Moriani the other day which is vouched for as being true. A Punjab mistri was cycling along the public road, when an elephant rushed out of the jungle at him and knocked him off his bicycle. The terrified man made for the jungle and scaled a tree with all speed. On looking back, he saw with the help of the moon the elephant dancing on the bike. He then tossed it over his back on to the side of the road and returned to his haunts. The man stayed where he was all night, and it is said he was a miserable looking spectacle when he presented himself at his sahib's bungalow next morning carrying his battered bicycle. This sportive animal has since then been "proclaimed," so the keen guns about Moriani should be on the alert as it is not often that such temping game is available in that district.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

WAR AN IDLE DREAM.

The following messages, which appear in the Australian papers are later than the mail :—

Washington. Nov. 15

The ex-President of the United States Mr. Taft, dealt with the Asiatic interests of the United States yesterday in an address to the National Geographical Society.

He asserted that the Japanese Government had faithfully upheld its treaties and kept its coolie labourers from entering the United States. Therefore America must keep faith with Japan, by refusing to discriminate against Japanese immigrants. Reckless or unjust acts in California or elsewhere ought to be restrained. The only danger of war lay in dealing unjustly with the Japanese. Japan sought trade, not conquest. It was impossible for Japan to transport an army across the Pacific, with the United States warships ready to attack troop ships. The whole theory of invasion was merely an idle dream; and the Japanese did not deal in idle dreams, even if they coveted the United States, which they did not.

A VIOLENT DEPUTATION.

London, Nov. 15.

A Trades Council deputation, representing 20,000 organised Bristol workers, yesterday waited on Mr. Birrell, demanding in violent language the release of the Dublin strikers.

Mr. Widdicombe, vice-president of the council, in a bitter speech charged the Government and particularly Mr. Birrell with the direct responsibility of brutal murders in Ireland.

Mr. Birrell said he interpreted the accusation as tantamount to calling the Government and the authorities scoundrels. (Mr. Widdicombe : "Hear hear") If such was Mr. Widdicombe's opinion it was useless for the deputation to approach him. He denied that the Dublin police were at the employers call and assured them that a judicial inquiry would proceed.

KAISERIN CRITICISED.

Berlin, Nov. 16.

A Social-Democrat agitation is in progress for the purpose of persuading people to leave the Prussian State Church. Twelve Socialist meetings in support of the movement were recently prohibited by the authorities, and the Kaiser's wife has displayed a strong interest in the suppressive action.

The German newspapers are freely criticising the action of the Empress in attending official conferences to decide upon means for checking the anti-Church movement. Among the remedies proposed are crushing fees for the registration of persons who leave the State Church.

SWEDISH ROYAL SCANDAL.

Stockholm, Nov. 15.

It is officially denied that there is any foundation for the reports current that the impending divorce of Prince William, second son of the King of Sweden, from his wife (nee Grand Duchess Maria of Pavlovna of Russia) has any connection with an espionage case in which a Russian attache was implicated.

WIFE'S DEATH KILLS HUSBAND.

Stockholm, Nov. 16.

Baron Bonde, Speaker of the Lower House of the Swedish Legislature, died suddenly yesterday. The Baron had been for an afternoon walk with his wife, who after returning home suddenly expired. When the fatal news was communicated to Baron Bonde he was seized by an apoplectic fit, which speedily terminated fatally.

ADRIFT IN THE CHANNEL.

London, Nov, 16.

The R.M.S. China has picked up off the Lizard, a boat belonging to the tug Nana. The men, who were famishing and suffering from exposure to weather, stated that the Nana left Falmouth for South America, but during severe weather in the Channel took a serious list. Her captain ordered the lifeboat to be manned and launched, but to stand by. The lifeboat's hawser however, parted, and she went adrift. The Nana, the crew believed, is still afloat, with only her captain aboard.

SARDINES OR SPRATS.

At Bow-street on Nov. 7. Sir John Dickinson resumed the hearing of the summons against Angus Watson and Henry Bell Saint, trading as Angus Watson and Co., which charged them with selling fish in oil, packet in tins, to which the false trade description "sardines" was applied. The case, concerns the brand of "Skipper Sardines."

Mr. Charles Tate Regan, of the Fishery Department of the South Kensington Museum, gave evidence that "Skipper Sardines" were brisling, or sprats. They were smoky, and the flavour was much stronger than real sardines, which were immature pilchard.

Mr. Mathias Dunn, of Newlyn, Cornwall, a curer and exporter of pilchard, said that the fish trade keenly felt the unfair competition of traders who deceived the public by selling them fish which was not what it purported to be.

After other evidence had been given the hearing was adjourned until November 28.

GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.

The German Navy League is pursuing steadily its agitation on behalf of further naval expansion. In a speech at Wiesbaden on Nov. 10 the President of the League Grand Admiral Von Koester, again insisted that two large cruisers a year ought to be built from now until 1917, and that Germany urgently requires a "flying squadron." He expressed his opinion that the German Navy leads the way in gunnery.

SHOOTING AT A BURGLAR.

MAN HIT TWICE IN THE LEGS.

SIR J. BETHELL M.P., AND HIS SILVER.

A daring burglary was attempted in the early hours of Tuesday morning in mail week at Park House, Wanstead, Essex, the home of Sir John Bethell, Liberal M. P. for the Romford divison. The thief or thieves were only prevented from getting away with a considerable quantity of silver by Sir John himself firing from a window with a revolver at a man he saw crossing the lawn. The man disappeared. Afterwards there was found in the shrubbery a undle of silver taken from the house.

Giving an account of the affair to a Press representative, Sir John Bethell said that he spoke at a political meeting at Dagenham, in his constituency, on the Monday night, and reached home shortly before eleven o'clock. He sat in his study reading until close upon midnight, and then retired to his room, where he continued reading. Sir John continued:—

"At 1 30 I was roused by my wife, who said she heard a knocking in the dining-room. I got up and dressed, and, securing a six-chambered revolver, went downstairs, where I found that my dining-room door was secured on the inside. I heard two or three men engaged in clearing the silver from the sideboard in the dining-room and packing up.

"I quietly returned upstairs to the bathroom, which overlooks the lawn, and threw open the window. Curiously enough, I heard a call from the shrubbery, apparently a prearranged signal of warning from an accomplice of the burglars who were in the dining-room beneath. I fired a signal shot into the air, and waited two or three minutes; I was confident that the burglars would made a bolt for it from that side in order to get away into the forest or on to the golf links.

THREE SHOTS FIRED.

"Three minutes elapsed, and a man emerged carrying a revolver or jemmy in his hand. I called, 'Hands up!' I should say the man was about seven or eight yards away. He did not know where the voice came from. He did not heed, but ran on, so I fired low and shot him in the legs. He was hit and wheeled around. I called for him to stop. He was still running across the lawn. Then I fired again and hit him in the leg. I could have killed him, but I had no intention of doing so. The man was injured, I am sure, but he gained the plantation and got clear away."

Sir John said that altogether he fired four shots—one in the air, two at the man at close range, both of which took effect, and a parting shot.

"Having regard to the fact that the man was armed, I think I was warranted in firing at him," said Sir John. "It was a bright moonlight night. In fact it was a most as light as day, and I could see about 200 yards across my lawn and over the golf links. The man whom I shot wore light India rubber stockings over his boots. He went very slowly at the finish. He was not carrying anything."

Lady Bethell and a governess kept a look out from the windows whilst Sir John went downstairs to see what had happened to the other burglars. A constable, attracted by the shots, had arrived on the scene, and they investigated together. All the intruders had down. The dining-room was in disorder, and silver articles to the value of £100 or thereabouts which were in daily use had disappeared. A search was made, and in a shrubbery Sir John found all the silver tied up in a large tablecloth. Only one or two small articles were missing.

FAMOUS JUDGE'S ADVICE.

Sir John Bethell, who shot at a burglar the other day, was certainly, says the *Manchester Guardian*, carrying to its furthest legal limits the right to self-defence allowed by English law. There is authority for the belief that even had the burglar in question been shot dead his assailant could not have been convicted of murder or manslaughter. The case would have been one of justifiable homicide. All this follows if we are to lend credence to a famous story told many years ago of that eminent judge the late Mr. Justice Willes. He was once asked what course was open to a man who on looking into his drawing-room should see a burglar "packing up the clock." "My advice to you," said his lordship, "which I give as a man, as a lawyer, and as an English judge, is as follows :—In the supposed circumstances this is what you have a right to do, and I am by no means sure that it is not your duty to do it. Take a double-barrelled gun, carefully load both barrels, and then, without attracting the burglar's attention, aim steadily at his heart and shoot him dead."

This short way with burglars, however, though legal, may be a somewhat dangerous one for the layman to apply. The party shot must be definitely proved to be a "thief." Some eighty years ago a certain unhappy Captain Moir fired at a trespasser. The act was done after repeated warnings and an exasperating amount of persecution. The boy was only woundered in the arm after a fair warning. He was carefully nursed at his assailant's expense, but he died unexpectedly of what should have proved only a slight wound. Captain Moir was put on his trial for murder, convicted, and hanged.

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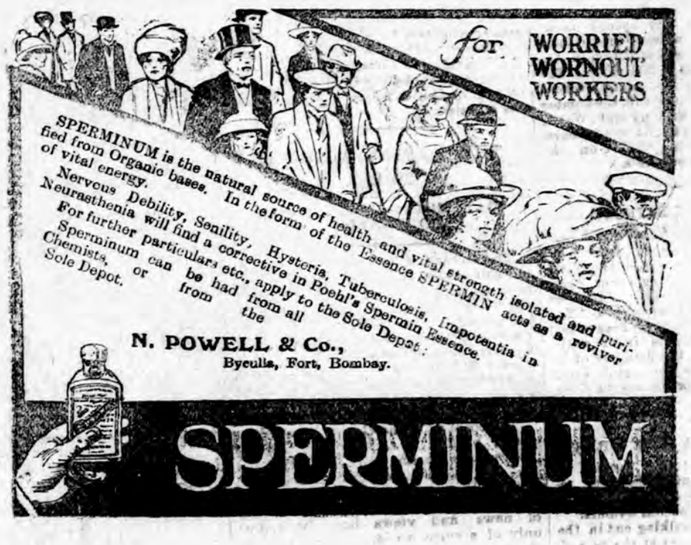

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

STATUE IN COLLISION.

Through a motor omnibus colliding with it, the statue of the late Duke of Cambridge outside the War Office in Whitehall had its side badly scratched and two of the granite pillars at the base dislodged. The omnibus was seriously damaged.

MIGRATION TO SCOTLAND.

Camberwell Guardians have sanctioned a scheme by which able-bodied men in the Gorden-road workhouse are to be migrated to Scotland by a firm who are constructing docks on the Clyde, and will pay the men at the rate of 5d. an hour. The firm will pay the railway fares, and the guardians will provide the men with suitable clothing. The work will last for three years.

THE "CAT" FOR CONVICTS.

The Master of Polwarth, Chairman of the Scottish Prison Commissioners, has passed sentence on two Peterhead convicts who made a brutal attack on a warder in the grounds of the prison there. Each is to receive thirty-six lashes with the cat and three months' solitary confinement, to be followed by three months in irons.

FOOTBALL PLAYER KILLED.

At the result of a kick received during a Second Division Welsh League Association football match the other day, Leonard Ince, aged twenty, has died. Although he resumed play he collapsed within five minutes, and was carried off the field.

DEER IN A DINING-ROOM.

A deer escaped from the preserves of Mr. E. E. Barclay, Master of the Puckeridge Foxhounds, at Brent Pelham Hall, Bishop Stortford, and making its way to Great Hormead, paid a visit to Hormead Bury, where it entered by the front door and went into the dining-room. After walking leisurely round the table, it visited the pantry. Here it got among the glassware, but was eventually driven out. Its capture has not been effected.

LONDON UNIVERSITY'S FUTURE.

The Council of the University of London Graduates' Association have issued a statement criticising the recent report of the Royal Commission on University Education in London, which, the Council stated, proposes to apply to the multi-college system of London the constitution of a single-college university. The Bedford site for the headquarters is described as unsuitable in point of size, position and architectural possibilities, apart from the objections to its identification with a policy of "concentration."

SPELLING REFORM.

The "On. Secretari of the Simplified Speling Sosieti" draws attention to the fact that the British boy spends on an average 2,320 hours in learning to spell, while the German boy's instruction in the same subject occupies 1,302 hours. The difference—reckoning five hours a school day—multiplied by 7,035,218, the number of school-children in England and Wales, shows a loss of 1,428,149,254 school days. "This is a big offering to put on the shrine of custom," he comments.

ACTRESS-AIRMAN BETROTHAL.

Miss Phyllis Desmond, of the Gaiety Theatre, is to be married to Lieutenant Charles Robert Finch Noyes, of the Naval Wing of the Royal Flying Corps Eastchurch. Miss Desmond, who is nineteen years of age, and first appeared in "The Sunshine Girl" at the Gaiety Theatre last year, is one of the six typists in "The Girl on the Film." She is the daughter of an artillery officer, and met Lieutenant Finch Noyes, who is in his twenty-eighth year, at Portsmouth.

FRENCH SOLDIERS AND DRESS.

The Commandant of the garrison at Fontainbleau has reduced the dress regulations for his newly-joined soldiers to the brevity of a mathematical formula.

"New recruits, when walking out in the town," runs an order posted at the barrack gates, "are to take advantage of the reflection from the shop windows and look-out the details of their dress, and in case of need are to correct or alter it.

"They should remember the following formula: "Well-dressed soldier — good soldier."

MRS. SNOWDEN ON M.P.'S.

Mrs. Philip Snowden gave the following personal impressions on M.P's in a lecture in the Tyne Theatre, Newcastle.

Mr. Balfour: The most courteous, gentlemanly, and dignified man in the House of Commons.

Mr. Bonar Law: A most wonderful debater and extraordinarily liked by everyone.

Mr. Asquith: The finest speaker in the House of Commons.

Mr. John Burns: A most childlike egotist. Like the half-caste of America, acceptable neither to black nor white.

ART GIFT TO AMERICA.

The Metropolitan Museum in New York will shortly be enriched by the gift of one of the most complete collections of old armour and heraldic devices now extant. Mr. W. H. Riggs, the well-known American collector, on the advice of his friend, the late Mr. J. P. Morgan, recently decided to leave his collection of old armour to the American nation, and the Metropolitan Museum was decided on as the depot for the collections. Mr. Riggs has arrived in Paris from his property at Bagneres-de-Luchon, in the Pyrenees, to superintend the packing and the despatch of his collection. The gift is valued at several million dollars.

PLAYING HIS OWN WEDDING MARCH.

There was an amusing sequel to the marriage of a young Scots Guardsman and a beautiful girl, not long of age, which took place by special licence at St. Mary's Church, Sheffield. The girl was accompanied only by a girl friend. The secret leaked out, and the comrades of the bridegroom, who as a member of the band of the Royal Scots Greys, followed into the church. The band was fulfilling an engagement at an exhibition in the city and the bridegroom had to hasten from the church to take his place for a performance. To his embarrassment, the bandmaster, as soon as the musicians had taken up their instruments, gave out a wedding march. While the bridegroom was bravely playing his own marriage music some people in the stalls showered confetti on him.

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

A DEFENCE OF IMPERIAL DIPLOMACY.

Speaking before the Canadian Club Toronto on Nov. 10, Dr. Shortt, of the Civil Service Commission, and former Professor of Economics at Queen's University, made a strong defence of the dealings of British diplomatists with Canada. He showed that Canadians imperfectly understood the history of their own country, and that the idea that Canadian interests had been generally sacrificed by British negotiators in order to please the United States was wholly unsupported by historical facts.

He dealt particularly with the Ashburton Treaty in connexion with which he said that he had examined more than a thousand original documents, and he declared his deliberate judgment to be that Canada had obtained a greater extent of territory than she could fairly claim under previous treaties between Great Britain and the United States.

For some years Dr. Shortt has given special attention to the sources of Canadian history, and he speaks with authority. His judgment is the more important as he belongs to the Liberal low tariff school, and does not rank as an Imperialist. His address greatly impressed a representative audience of five or six hundred.

VIOLENT ATTACK ON MR. SAMUEL.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Addressing a public meeting at Minnedosa (Manitoba), Sir Rodmond Roblin, Premier of the province, made a violent attack on Mr. Samuel, the British Postmaster-General. When Mr. Samuel was in Montreal he made a reference to the results of the Manitoba school system. According to the Press reports at the time he said:—

"I cannot refrain from expressing pain that in one of the largest and most progressive provinces of the Dominion I should find a state of things existing almost a generation behind the rest of the civilized world."

This statement Sir R. Roblin describes as meddlesome, impudent, and slanderous. He asserts that Mr. Samuel made the statement at the dictation of a small coterie of Liberals and adds:—

"I can assure Mr. Samuel that, if he ever again visits Manitoba, he will be hauled before the bar of public opinion and made to swallow his falsehoods."

Sir R. Roblin said that this year Manitoba had spent dols. 950,000 (£190,000) on education, and that the recent amendments to the law were only intended to assist the Winnipeg School Board in the effort to take over the Catholic schools of Winnipeg and to administer them under the public school Acts of the province.

The Roblin Government is now giving greater attention to education, and it is not impossible that Mr. Samuel's statement may have a good effect. This is the only statement made by the British Postmaster-General in Canada which came under hostile criticism.

THE EMPIRE AND THE PRESS.

GATHERING OF OVERSEAS JOURNALISTS.

The council and home members of the Empire Press Union entertained at luncheon on Nov. 12 at De Keyser's Royal Hotel, London, four Oversea journalists in the persons of Mr. J. O. Fairfax (Sydney *Morning Herald*), Dr. Stanley Reed (*Times of India*), Mr. James S. Brierley (Montreal *Herald*), and Mr. E. Horton (New Zealand *Herald*). The Hon. Harry Lawson, M.P., presided.

The toast of "The Guests" was proposed by Mr. J. A. Spender, of the *Westminster Gazette*, and Mr. J. O. Fairfax, in response, remarked that the Empire Press Union and its mission of securing the widest possible diffusion of news and views had been not only of service to journalism, but to the Empire and the public of the Empire. He spoke of the possibility of a meeting of the Empire Press Union in Canada, and expressed the hope that the representative Australian delegation would be able to find out how Canada managed to fill out her broad acres and to find out the causes of her phenomenal success.

Dr. Stanley Reed, responding, said that the reduction of cable rates and the Imperial newspaper postage penny rate which was talked about were only means to an end; the end was the diffusion throughout the four quarters of the globe of a real genuine understanding on which the future of the Empire would be based. Whether they liked it or not, the various parts of the Empire would have to stand or fall together. East and West, they were all drawn into the vortex of European or Asiatic politics, and, even if they wished, they could not pursue their individual isolated politics.

A REPORTER AWARDED DAMAGES.

Mr. Atkin, a reporter on the staff of the Central News (Limited), was the plaintiff in an action heard in Mr. Justice Ridley's Court on Nov. 10. He claimed damages for libel against Messrs. Percy Bono and Co., solicitors, of Great Marlborough-street.

The plaintiff's case was that the defendants had written a letter to his employers implying that he had suppressed the report of an action heard in February of last year in the Lord Chief Justice's Court.

One of the witnesses for the prosecution was Mr. Gennings, the manager of the Central News (Limited), who stated that Mr. Atkin exercised a wise discretion in not reporting the case in question.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for £35.

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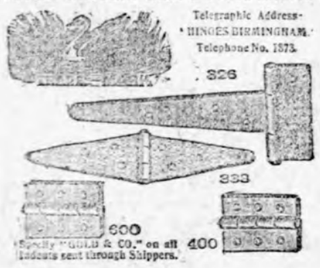

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